





## Conditions May Stall Settlement

### Makarios Rejects Partition, Displacement of Populations

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Nov. 29 (UPI).—Archbishop Makarios, the deposed president of Cyprus, said here today that he would offer an "olive branch" to Turkey in negotiations over the island's future. But the conditions he outlined indicate that a settlement is still far away.

The archbishop came to Athens for talks with Premier Constantine Karamanlis and Glafkos Clerides, the President of Cyprus. It was the archbishop's first visit here since July, when he was ousted in a coup organized by the military junta then ruling Greece.

That coup provoked the invasion of Cyprus by Turkish troops, who still occupy almost 40 per cent of the island. The invasion then triggered the collapse of the junta here, which handed power to a civilian government.

The archbishop spoke from a hotel balcony to tens of thousands of supporters massed in Constitution Square.

"We are prepared to give the Turkish Cypriots the right of self-

government," the archbishop asserted. "But we will not consent to the forcible movement of the population or the creation of conditions which will lead to the possible partition of the island."

As he stated in London last week, Archbishop Makarios is ready to discuss a "multi-regional federation" for Cyprus. Under this plan, Turkish Cypriots would have administrative control over their own communities scattered throughout the island.

This puts the archbishop in sharp conflict with the Turks, who favor division of Cyprus into two separate districts and a huge shift of population.

The archbishop is also at odds with Mr. Clerides, who insists that the only "realistic" solution would be separate geographical areas linked by a federal government.

Adequate Authority

Mr. Clerides has conducted preliminary discussions with Rauf Denktaş, the Turkish-Cypriot leader. But he is worried that, with the archbishop in the background, he does not have adequate authority to pursue serious negotiations or conclude an agreement.

## Ford to Visit Peking in '75

(Continued from Page 1)

changed commitment to the principles of the [1972] Shanghai communiqué." The final sentence announced the Ford journey.

A senior American official with the Kissinger party maintained that progress is being made toward Sino-American normalization of relations. He cited no specific indication to back this up and none was made public in the course of Mr. Kissinger's Peking visit.

There was no explanation by any American or Chinese source of Mr. Kissinger's failure to have an audience this week with the Chinese Communist party chairman, Mao Tse-tung, whom he saw on each of his last two China journeys. The 80-year-old leader is believed to be living outside the Peking area and to be in fragile health. It is not known whether his health or some policy factor stood in the way of a meeting with Mr. Kissinger.

Accompanied by his wife and two children, Foreign Minister Chiao and a Chinese and American returnee, Mr. Kissinger left Peking this morning for a day of sightseeing in the small city of Soochow near Shanghai. After viewing an ancient pagoda and old Chinese gardens, the group traveled to Shanghai.

The Chinese foreign minister, who appeared to be on very friendly terms with Mr. Kissinger during the sightseeing trip, said good-bye at the Shanghai airport. The Kissinger party flew to Tokyo on a U.S. Air Force plane.

## West Germany, Chad Agree to Renew Ties

BOON, Nov. 29 (UPI).—West Germany and Chad agreed to renew diplomatic relations that were broken five months ago when rebel troops took a West German doctor hostage in the African republic, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday. The ministry characterized the incident as "a misunderstanding" and called for renewed cooperation.

The main interest of the Caramanlis government is to avoid spending its hard-earned political capital. The Premier has insisted that Cyprus should be a "national issue," and that Athens would accept any solution that is agreeable to the Cypriots.

The archbishop reiterated today his determination to return to Cyprus next week. Mr. Clerides has warned that the archbishop's presence could cause bloodshed within the Greek community and the Turks have insisted that the prelate's return would impair prospects for peace.

## U.K. Approves Ban on IRA

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Selwyn Lloyd announced that the bill had been signed, police activity started in such cities as London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow, all of which have large Irish populations.

The police said they already knew the names and addresses of scores of IRA members and sympathizers. In the past, many of these have had to be freed after interrogation because of lack of evidence. The new law gives the police power to hold and question them for seven days.

Suspects Reported Beaten

LONDON, Nov. 29 (UPI).—Five men charged with murder in last week's Birmingham pub bombings that killed 20 persons have been beaten up in prison, apparently by fellow prisoners, newspapers said today.

The five appeared in magistrate's court yesterday with black eyes, cuts and bruises. They are charged with the murder of Jane Davies, 17, one of the victims of the blast in the Tavern in the Town pub.

The Home Office declined to comment on how the men suffered their injuries, but the newspapers said they were believed to have been attacked by angry inmates of Birmingham's Winson Green Prison, where they are being held pending trial.



WELCOME TO ATHENS—An aged man kisses the hand of Archbishop Makarios during the official welcome Friday. At left is Premier Constantine Karamanlis.

## Labor Party Meeting Rejects Government's Policy on EEC

LONDON, Nov. 29 (UPI).—The Labor party's annual rank-and-file convention today rejected the government's policies on the European Economic Community and handed it a list of conditions for Britain's continued membership.

The convention demanded a special party conference and a national referendum before the government commits Britain to continued membership in the EEC.

The government is currently renegotiating the terms under

which former Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath took Britain into the Common Market in January, 1971.

The Labor government has promised that the nation will be allowed to vote not later than next October on whatever new terms it has succeeded in obtaining. But it has not said whether this will be done through a referendum or a general election.

The party convention handed the demands to the government by a narrow majority vote of 3,007,000 to 2,849,000.

The trade unions always cast block votes for their members in Labor party conferences.

In adopting a resolution containing its demands, the convention defied a request by the party's leadership and by party chairman James Callaghan, who is foreign secretary, to reject it. Obviously annoyed, Mr. Callaghan commented, "This vote was given despite the recommendation by the National Executive Committee. So be it."

The conference also passed a virtually unanimous show of hands another resolution calling on the government to "give top priority" to setting in motion the mechanics for holding a referendum on the Common Market.

Among conditions laid down in the first resolution were full sovereignty for the British Parliament and its right to reject any EEC legislation, to nationalize any British business firm, to restrict capital movements into and out of Britain, to decide its own taxation policies and to determine its own defense policy.

"Before any acceptance of terms is made, a referendum, and not a general election, must be held on the subject," the resolution said. "Before a referendum is held, a special conference shall be held which will determine the party's standpoint on all issues at the referendum."

Edward Short, leader of the House of Commons in the Labor government, told the convention, "I realize that the people of Britain will decide the issue in the coming year, before next October."

## West Berlin Jolted by Influx of Soviet Jews

BERLIN, Nov. 29 (UPI).—More than 600 Russian Jews, who were allowed to leave the Soviet Union in recent months, have turned up in West Berlin and are seeking permission to remain there permanently.

Their presence in West Berlin has created a potentially major political and diplomatic problem for the West, German and West Berlin governments.

In a strict legal sense, there are ample grounds for sending most of the emigrants away. But, because of the atrocities committed against the Jews during the Nazi era, the German authorities are reluctant to expel the refugees.

At the same time, the Germans are fearful that allowing the settlement of sizable numbers of Soviet Jews in West Berlin will antagonize both the Soviet Union and the Arab countries.

The Germans are fully aware that the Kremlin leadership agreed to permit large-scale Jewish emigration only because of heavy pressure by the United States. Now, they are worried that, if Berlin acquires a reputation as a resettlement center for Soviet Jews, it could add to the difficulties concerning the city's status.

In respect to the Arabs, the Germans have a double fear. West Berlin authorities are afraid that the presence of Soviet Jews could make the city a target for Arab terrorist attacks. And the West German government, which is heavily dependent on Arab oil supplies, fears that the situation could hamper the strenuous efforts being made by Bonn to ingratiate itself with the Arab world.

So far, there has been no protest by the Soviet Union. But, at a Palestine Liberation Organization rally in Kuwait earlier this week, Hani al-Hassan, an adviser to Yasser Arafat, head of the PLO, charged that West Germany was erecting a "strategic camp" for Soviet Jews in Berlin, and said that this could lead to "serious economic consequences" for Bonn.

Officials here point out that Mr. Hassan's remarks were unfounded—that the problem in Berlin involves not a transit facility for Jews going to Israel, but whether Berlin should be a residence for Jews who do not want to live in Israel. Still, some said, it was an indication of the kind of emotional and hostile reaction that the situation could provoke in Arab circles.

In fact, the matter is regarded as so sensitive that both German officials and leaders of the Jewish community in West Berlin sought for months to disguise the size of the influx into the city.

Rough Profile

Various sources have sketched a rough profile of the group. The majority, the sources say, are persons who went first to Israel but who decided for various reasons that they did not want to remain there. Approximately 20 per cent came directly to Berlin from the Soviet Union by way of Vienna or Rome.

The group is said to contain a high percentage of young persons—mostly couples with small children. The majority also reportedly have a relatively high degree of education or training.

Those who came by way of Israel have Israeli passports or travel documents. Almost all of them entered Berlin on temporary three-month visitor permits. Although in many cases these permits have expired, they have been allowed to stay on until the authorities decide what to do about them.

The indications are that the Germans have decided to let most

## Arab, Soviet Displeasure Feared

of the Soviet Jews presently in the city remain. However, although it is officially denied by everyone involved, Bonn is known to be privately seeking an agreement with the Israeli government to make it more difficult in the future for Soviet Jews to leave

Israel and come to Berlin. The sources say that the Jews were attracted to West Berlin primarily because it is relatively easy to obtain temporary access to the city at a time when the rest of Western Europe has become progressively tougher in

barring its borders to Soviet Jews. Other reasons reportedly by the immigrants are that West Berlin has a small established community of 5,500 Jews and Germany's standing reputation as a country with expanding job opportu-

## Jerusalem Alters Name Of UN Street

JERUSALEM, Nov. 29 (AP).—The City Council here, angered by anti-Israel actions in recent UN meetings, has ordered the name of a residential thoroughfare in a western suburb changed from United Nations Street to United Nations-1947 Street.

"The year 1947 is associated with a good deed by the United Nations, when it voted for the establishment of Israel," a council spokesman said.

He said the name was altered to protest last week's UN vote to grant observer status to the Palestine Liberation Organization, which Israel calls a gang of terrorists, and an anti-Israel vote at UNESCO, the UN agency for education, science and culture.

## Ford, Brezhnev Said to Set Formula For Mideast Talks

BEIRUT, Nov. 29 (UPI).—Arab diplomatic sources here said yesterday that President Ford and Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev worked out a formula at their meeting at Vladivostok last weekend to break a deadlock in Middle East negotiations.

According to their information, the sources said, the Soviet Union agreed to try to persuade Yasser Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to agree to recognize the right of Israel to exist as an independent state.

Mr. Arafat is currently in Moscow.

In exchange, the sources said, the United States would make efforts to get an agreement from the Israelis to negotiate with the Palestinians. The Israelis have declared repeatedly that they would not hold talks with the PLO, contending that it is a terrorist group that seeks the ultimate dissolution of Israel.

Moscow and Washington, the sources said, have decided to ex-

tend détente to the Middle East by making every possible effort to avert the outbreak of an Arab-Israeli war.

If the efforts are successful, arrangements will be made for the Arab-Israeli talks to convene the Geneva conference on the Middle East.

The issue is being discussed by Soviet leaders at a 10-member Palestinian delegation led by Mr. Arafat, the sources said.

Palestinians with guerrilla notions have said Mr. Arafat was made at the request of Moscow.

Mr. Arafat was received yesterday by Premier Alexei I. Shchegolev. During his seven-day visit to Moscow in the last week, Mr. Arafat was met by officials of lower rank members of the Soviet Arab Solidarity Committee. Soviet leaders have spoken favor of a Palestinian state also have continued to support Israel's right to exist. Mr. Brezhnev spoke along these lines in a speech on Tuesday in Leningrad.

Although Moscow's diplomatic relations with Israel during the Arab-Israeli War of 1967, it resisted repeated demands by some Arabs for the cease supporting the right of Israel to independent existence.

According to the diplomatic sources here, the Russians have been encouraging the Palestinians to form a provisional government of moderates to undertake negotiations leading toward a Middle East settlement.

Palestinians confirmed that a provisional government was on the agenda of Mr. Arafat's talks in Moscow.

The Arab diplomats said Russians wanted Mr. Arafat to be more specific than he was in his speech at the United Nations General Assembly on Nov. 13, which he called for the establishment of a Palestine where Muslims, Christians and Jews would live in equality.

The speech was widely interpreted as seeking the elimination of Israel.

Some leaders of the PLO appear to be setting the stage for Palestinian acceptance of Israeli state.

Zuhair Mohsen, the head of the PLO's military department said in two interviews, published this week in British and West German publications, that the PLO would be prepared to recognize Israel and end the state war if the Israelis withdrew the boundaries set in the 1947 partition plan adopted by the UN.

The plan provided for the setting up of two states, one Jew and the other Arab. In the 1947 war with the Arabs, the Israel boundaries beyond the partition boundaries. In the 1967 war, the occupied Egyptian, Jordanian and Syrian territory.

The statements by Mr. Mohsen, who is with Mr. Arafat in Moscow, have been printed in press here. But Palestinians have refused to comment on them.

"Without Foundation"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI).—The State Department to described as "without foundation" the report from Beirut that President Ford and Mr. Brezhnev agreed on a formula at their meeting in Vladivostok to break the deadlock in Middle East negotiations.

State Department spokesman Paul Hare said: "I have seen and read it and it is without foundation."

## Shah Minimizes Oil Price's Role On Inflation

LONDON, Nov. 29 (Reuters). Oil price increases have contributed less than 2 per cent inflation in Western industrial countries and reduced consumption will not bring oil prices down, the Shah of Iran said today.

In an interview broadcast on BBC Radio 4, the Shah declared that his country needs goods, including machinery and other equipment, from industrial countries, and that the prices of such goods had increased by 400 per cent between 1947 and 1969, while the price of oil was falling from \$2 to \$17.9 a barrel.

"So far as I have heard, the new price of oil is responsible for between one-half to 1.5, maximum 2 per cent, of your inflation," the Shah said.

Asked how he would respond to significant reductions of oil prices by major consumer countries, the Shah said that a cut in imports by industrial countries would not affect the price of oil, because "oil will be produced here and will be used for other purposes."

Cosmos-696 Launched

MOSCOW, Nov. 29 (AP).—The Soviet Union launched No. 696 of its Cosmos satellite series this week, State reported.

# An important message to our readers:

Because of the French postal strike, we have not received any of your correspondence for the past five weeks. In view of this situation, may we suggest, that until further notice, you write to us at the following address:

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If you do send us a duplicate order, please cancel your original check and note on your second order that you have done so. That way we will destroy your original order and check when it arrives in our offices.

Many thanks for your patience during the strike.

# International Herald Tribune

## Rome Meeting Finds Food for Hungry Nations

ROME, Nov. 29 (AP).—In talks boycotted by the Soviet Union and China, the United States and other major grain exporters said today that they would supply food to feed the world's hungriest nations provided there was agreement on who should foot the bill of nearly \$3 billion.

Talks on how to finance food for starving millions went on into the evening, with some delegates taking a break for snacks and cocktails at a reception offered by the head of the UN Food and

Agriculture Organization. Other delegates worked out the drafting of a statement on financing.

The chief U.S. delegate said conference participants had agreed to put up some of the money, but further details remained to be worked out. UN officials were expected to make direct appeals to oil-producing nations for their help in feeding the world.

7.5 Million Tons Needed

Summoned here for urgent consultations to meet the needs of starving nations in Asia and Africa during the next eight months, the exporters said 7.5 million tons of food were needed—and available. India, Bangladesh and other potential recipients took part in the talks.

"We found the food," said Richard Bell, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of agriculture, after the delegates spent the morning assessing available supplies and what wheat and other

grains were already committed for commercial sales in Western Europe and Japan.

Mr. Bell added that a further two million tons of wheat was on hand to meet the needs of industrial countries, meaning that it would not be necessary to limit sales to them, as had been proposed during the World Food Conference earlier this month.

The meeting, called by Adedele Boerma, director general of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, estimated that exporters could provide for needy nations 5.5 million tons of wheat, 1.6 million tons of rice and about half a million tons of corn and coarse grains, for a total of 7.5 million tons.

The commercial value of the package is \$1.9 billion, including the cost of transportation.

Mr. Boerma had earlier asserted that 8 million to 12 million tons of grain would be needed to meet the expected gap in Asia and Africa during the next 9 to 10 months, but the delegates said the estimate was too high.

Accord on Scope

They made it clear that they would export the needed grain provided financial commitments were forthcoming. The United States indicated it was hoping that the oil exporters would pledge some of their new riches to help pay the costs.

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## Soviet Reporters Divided

## Ford Seen Easing Emphasis on Inflation to Battle Slump

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (NYT).—President Ford, in a shift of focus with major policy implications, now regards inflation as an equally important problem, several of his aides have indicated.

His change of focus, they said, signaled by the budget message the President sent to Congress on Tuesday, Mr. Ford had insisted that federal spending be cut to \$300 billion or less in the current fiscal year, but his message Tuesday proposed cuts would be spreading at a rate of \$303 billion.

Ray Ash, director of the Office of Management and Budget, said in an interview Wednesday that the fact that the President did not insist on cutting the budget to \$300 billion reflected a new "balance" in the administration's concern with inflation and recession.

Until recently, Mr. Ford had repeatedly proclaimed that inflation was the nation's "public enemy No. 1." But he said that the President had decided that the economy was entering a recession.

Other panel members are Richard Ross of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, who Dr. Humphrey of Georgetown University Medical Center here, "it is difficult to predict accuracy" when the former executive could come to Washington without "excessive

## Nixon Unable to Testify at Apes Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

former president and examined at his home "with his consent and cooperation."

The report, signed by Dr. Charles Humphrey of Georgetown University Medical Center here, "it is difficult to predict accuracy" when the former executive could come to Washington without "excessive

## Other Members

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The former president, while too ill to give testimony, was "estimated" by the doctors to be able to give a deposition in his home by Jan. 6.

If the trial is ended by Christ as Judge Sirica said he hoped, today's medical report virtually rules out any testimony by Mr. Nixon, who has been pardoned by President Ford for any illegal or criminal acts engaged in while president.

## Tape Recordings

Tape recordings of Mr. Nixon's conversations with top aides concerning the cover-up of the Watergate scandal, which were eyed in court during the trial so far, showed Mr. Nixon to a chief participant in the alleged conspiracy to cover up the White House involvement and to obstruct justice.

Judge Sirica, of course, could not hear the trial until the former president's testimony is obtained. One defense strategy expected to lean heavily on the contention that Mr. Nixon's aides were just carrying out the former president's instructions in trying to conceal a White House lie in Watergate.

Mr. Haldeman, who began testifying this morning, later informed Attorney General John Mitchell that his defense case, described in the jury his role on the presidential staff.

He said he was "the one person who was totally available to the president day or night" with a responsibility to "get done whatever he wanted done or find out whatever he wanted to find out."

## Police Sent to Find Toll Tolls for Them

ROG HARBOR, N.J., Nov. 29 (UPI).—Two patrolmen today drove up to a woman's apartment and went inside to investigate a ringing burglar alarm.

Finding nothing missing, they entered and discovered that their patrol car had been stolen, police said.

## On Reuniting of Divided Families

## Soviet Concession Is Seen at Europe Talks

GENEVA, Nov. 29 (UPI).—Western diplomats yesterday hailed a major breakthrough at the European security conference as the Soviet Union agreed, in principle, on the right of divided families to be reunited.

They said that the Russians accepted a document drafted by the West after warnings by the West that the 35-nation conference could collapse unless progress was made on human rights issues.

The Soviet Union initiated the conference 14 months ago and wants it to end next year with the signing of an overall agreement at a meeting of heads of state and government.

The Austrian document on family reunification was accepted last night by the Soviet delegation after being debated in committee since March, Austrian officials said.

They said that the document will be "registered" Tuesday. This means that it will be placed together with earlier agreed partial measures in a "pending file" until an entire package of agreements is put together.

This agreement is a major breakthrough and is of extreme

importance," an Austrian spokesman said.

Officials from major Western nations agreed that the Soviet move was "of extreme significance" and constituted a big step toward an eventual overall agreement.

## Humane, Positive Manner

If the document is accepted in the overall agreement, signatory states would agree to "treat in a humane and positive manner" requests from persons wanting to join members of their family living elsewhere.

Special attention would be given to requests from sick or elderly persons.

Persons authorized to leave would be charged a nominal fee and be permitted to take with them their household and personal effects.

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REAL STYLE—Silas McGee, one of President Ford's high school chums on the 1930 Grand Rapids, Mich., team, shows how Jerry Ford carried the ball. The demonstration was held at a Thanksgiving reunion of teammates at the White House.

## As Vice-President, Rockefeller Will Still Control N.Y. Party

By Frank Lynn

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (NYT).—Vice-President-designate Nelson Rockefeller, who has dominated the New York State Republican party for 16 years, will continue to control it from Washington.

Mr. Rockefeller's continued domination of the Republican party in the nation's second most populous state is important for his presidential ambitions.

Three major New York Republican officials—Sen. Jacob Javits, Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz and the state Senate majority leader, Warren Anderson—are generally believed to lack the stature and the inclination to take over the leadership.

In addition, Sen. Javits and Mr. Lefkowitz are both 70 years old.

There are two other potential competitors of Mr. Rockefeller: Sen. James Buckley, Con.-R., and State Assembly Speaker Perry Duryea.

But Sen. Buckley, who is considered close to Gov. Reagan, will be tied up with his own re-election campaign in 1978.

## U.S. Budget Post May Go to Lynn

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (WP).—President Ford will replace Roy Ash as budget director with James Lynn, secretary of Housing and Urban Development, early next year as part of a wide-ranging post-election cabinet reshuffle, informed White House officials said.

Mr. Lynn, 47, a former Cleveland lawyer, entered the Commerce Department in 1969 at the beginning of the Nixon administration as general counsel. He later was named under secretary of the department.

Other holdovers White House officials, who soon will leave their jobs, are political counselor Dean Burch and Domestic Council director Kenneth Cole. No firm decisions have been made on their replacements, although the former Ohio Republican party chairman, John Andrews, has been suggested for the Burch post.

## San Francisco Quake

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29 (AP).—A moderate earthquake rolled through the San Francisco Bay area yesterday. There were no reports of injuries or serious damage.

## Schmidt to Visit U.S.

BONN, Nov. 29 (UPI).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will go to Washington Dec. 5 for a two-day visit, a spokesman said.

## Recognition a Problem To Women's Lib Foes

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 29 (AP).—After four years as champion of the stay-at-home housewife, Happiness of Womanhood has altered its name to the League of Housewives.

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San Francisco Quake  
SAND FRANCISCO, Nov. 29 (AP).—A moderate earthquake rolled through the San Francisco Bay area yesterday. There were no reports of injuries or serious damage.

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## Draft Dodger, With Reason

ABERDEEN, S.D., Nov. 29

(AP).—Like millions of other American males, Ernie Hoff has received a government letter telling him to register with his draft board.

Ernie wasn't pleased with the idea, and neither was his mother. She called local Selective Service officials and they apologized for the trouble.

## 8 Draft Evaders Pardoned; 10 Get Ford's Clemency

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP).

President Ford granted full pardons today to eight convicted military deserters and draft evaders and gave clemency to 10 others.

At a ceremony to mark the occasion, Mr. Ford said, "Let us continue to search for a softening of the national animosity caused by differences over the Vietnam war."

Nothing that signing ceremonies often mark the end of a project, Mr. Ford said that his signing of the pardons and grants of conditional clemency "represent the beginning of a difficult task of administering clemency."

While eight persons received full and unconditional pardons, the clemency granted the 10 others was conditional on fulfillment of periods of alternate service. Upon completion of that service, the 10 also will be given full pardons. The names of the men involved were not available and it was unclear whether the White House planned to make them public.

## Prison Gravy Nothing To Be Thankful for

SAN BRUNO, Calif., Nov. 29

(AP).—Five sheriff's deputies who had Thanksgiving dinner at the San Francisco County Jail here were treated for stomach pains after a prison cook inadvertently used a cleansing powder to season the turkey gravy.

Authorities said the cook, who is not a prisoner, dropped trisodium phosphate, which looks like salt, into the gravy. The cleansing agent and the salt were kept in similar containers.

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## Ford Orders Apology by Butz For an Accented Gibe at Pope

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP).

President Ford today ordered Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz to apologize for mocking Pope Paul VI's position on birth control.

Mr. Ford summoned Mr. Butz to his Oval Office and told him that an earlier statement the secretary had made to explain his remarks was inadequate and that he should apologize to any and all individuals who may have been offended.

A short time later, Mr. Butz released his original statement, in which he had voiced regret that remarks he made Wednesday were interpreted by some as intended "to impugn the motives or the integrity of any religious group, ethnic group or religious leader," and he added these words: "And I sincerely apologize for any part I played in it."

In his original explanatory statement, issued earlier today, before his White House meeting, he had said: "It is unfortunate that a few remarks that I made at a news breakfast with 20 reporters last Wednesday morning were taken out of context in one account of that meeting and escalated in the news with an interpretation clearly not intended."

## No Play-a the Game

According to yesterday's New York Daily News, the secretary on Wednesday had employed a mock Italian accent to criticize the Pope's views on birth control. Mr. Ford told Mr. Butz he did not think the controversial remarks alone were cause to dismiss the secretary.

Mr. Nessen said the President had made it clear that he "disapproved of the remarks, disavowed the remarks and that the remarks in no way represent his own views."

Asked if the agriculture secretary had offered to quit, Mr. Nessen said he had no indication that such an offer had been tendered.

Asked if Mr. Ford could fairly be described as angry about the matter, Mr. Nessen said that he would "let the tone of these remarks speak for themselves."

Asked about Mr. Ford's views on family planning, Mr. Nessen said these were a matter of record and argued they were not germane to a discussion of Mr. Butz's remarks.

## Serious Problem

In his first statement today, the secretary said that Wednesday's talk with newsmen centered on "the serious problem of the world population-food ratio now and in the years ahead."

Mr. Butz said he expressed his judgment that world food production could be doubled by the year 2000 to feed the population of seven billion persons projected for the turn of the century.

"However, at some point in time, a continued growth of population at the present rate will result in widespread famine and starvation-related deaths," he said.

In his first statement today, Mr. Butz said high birthrates are presenting a problem which everyone agrees is inescapable, "for even now it is generally held that

around 400 million, mostly in areas of high population density, are already malnourished.

"There was never any intention in any of the discussion or in any remark to impugn the motives or the integrity of any religious group, ethnic group or religious leader," Mr. Butz said. "I regret that some such interpretations have been made."

## Archdiocesan Protest

The Roman Catholic archdiocese of New York had sent a telegram to President Ford, demanding that Mr. Butz "apologize immediately or resign." It denounced his remark as "a crude and pointed insult."

The Senate of Priests, representing 1,500 clergymen who serve nearly two million Catholics in the New York archdiocese, also sent a telegram to Mr. Ford, demanding the secretary's "immediate resignation or removal."

The archdiocese, which said that Terence Cardinal Cooke was fully aware of its message's contents, telegraphed the President: "If Mr. Butz can speak this way and remains in your cabinet, Catholics, Italo-Americans and the starving people of the world will all know how poorly they are esteemed by your cabinet."

Rep. Mario Biaggi, D-N.Y., said Mr. Butz "has shown an offensive and bigoted mentality" and urged Mr. Ford to fire the secretary for his "anti-Italian and anti-Catholic remark."

An Agriculture Department spokesman said that Mr. Butz had merely been repeating a joke

## Lebanon Is Sent U.S. Apology for Drugs Search

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (NYT).

An official apology has been sent to President Beislemman Frangieh of Lebanon over an incident on Nov. 10 when U.S. Customs Service dogs were used to sniff for drugs in the luggage of his party at Kennedy International Airport.

State Department spokesman Paul Hare said that the incident, which caused Ambassador McMurtrie Godley to return to Washington last Friday for consultations, was a result of "an unfortunate misunderstanding" about narcotics control procedures in New York.

U.S. officials said that drug-control officials had received information suggesting that some members of President Frangieh's party might use his visit to the United Nations to bring drugs into this country.

The Lebanese government was informed of this by Ambassador Godley, who was told that Lebanese officials would see to it that no one carried narcotics. But the customs service nevertheless conducted a routine search with its specially trained dogs, U.S. officials said.

When he learned of this, Mr. Frangieh became very annoyed, cut short his stay in New York, and returned to Beirut without meeting President Ford.

In New York, a customs service official said that the agency had been unaware of Lebanon's official assurances that there would be no drugs in the baggage of any member of the President's party.



Secretary Earl Butz

he heard at the UN's recent World Food Conference in Rome.

## Vatican Declines Comment

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 29 (UPI).

The Vatican declined comment today on the controversy over Mr. Butz's remark.

"All we know is what we read in the newspapers," Vatican press spokesman Federico Alessandrini said.

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Most cordially yours,  
L. William McNutt, Jr.



## Vladivostok Arms Pact

The surprise Ford-Brezhnev agreement setting numerical limits on strategic offensive missiles and bombers does not "put a cap on the arms race." On the contrary, it would authorize both sides to go ahead with their planned buildups. Costs and instabilities are likely to increase.

President Ford asserts that the Vladivostok agreement was the best that could be obtained from the Russians. Secretary Kissinger argues that an even greater Soviet buildup would be probable without the agreement. If these statements are accepted as fact—and both require close congressional scrutiny—the world may have to make the best of a bad agreement. But there is little reason to cheer about it or to describe it, as did the President's spokesman, as a "triumph" of diplomacy. It is no such thing.

The astonishingly high level set for missiles carrying MIRV multiple warheads, reportedly about 1,300, is the chief disappointment in the accords. This is about four times the ceiling the Pentagon originally wanted to set for Soviet deployment of the Soviet Union's big new MIRV-tipped missiles. Any larger number, the Defense Department warned, would give the Soviet Union a "first strike" capability against American land-based missile forces. The figure is almost twice as high as Secretary Kissinger reportedly offered the Russians last spring, and is about 30 per cent higher than the number the Russians themselves reportedly proposed at that time.

Yet President Ford now asserts that the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff approve the Vladivostok arrangement. If that is true, the reason is clear. The military on each side evidently were less interested in limiting the other's forces than they were in gaining a green light for their own programs.

The country has a right to know, before Congress gives consent to further negotiations to complete these accords, just what the American buildup will entail. It clearly authorizes a further increase of American

MIRV-tipped missiles from the less than 800 now deployed to the 1,286 the Pentagon wants.

Americans are unlikely to learn very much about what went on in that smoke-filled room near Vladivostok, where Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger for the United States and Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Gromyko for Russia met alone for some 9 1/2 hours with only two interpreters—and no advisers—present.

The administration has already acknowledged, however, that the agreement will not halt the qualitative arms race now under way. The United States will be free to deploy hundreds of B-1 bombers and 10 Trident nuclear missile submarines. The Soviet Union will be free to deploy 1,300 of the new MIRV missiles it has been developing. There is no restriction of missiles flight-testing to slow the qualitative arms race. Nor is there any bar to such other destabilizing developments as land-mobile and air-mobile ICBMs, cruise missiles launched from submarines and certain major improvements in missile accuracy.

Reductions in total numbers of offensive delivery vehicles—a ceiling of about 2,400 reportedly is set for the aggregate number of missiles and bombers on each side—are relegated to further negotiations for the post-1985 period. To begin "no later than" five or six years from now, these future negotiations undoubtedly will be simplified by the fact that the Russians now have agreed to equal numbers on both sides for strategic bombers and for MIRV-tipped missiles. Another gain lies in Soviet acceptance of the U.S. position that forward-based American aircraft in Europe and Asia are outside the accord.

What the Senate, which ultimately will have to ratify the new treaty, must now decide is whether it is prepared to settle for such high ceilings on strategic offensive arms or whether the American leaders should be asked to return to the conference table to seek more meaningful arms control.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Political Uses of Food Aid

The announcement of a 100,000-ton shipment of food to Syria brings into focus one of the hardest questions confronting the United States as it weighs how to distribute its "Food for Peace" abroad. Now that there are no longer immense "surpluses," should the available supplies—about \$1 billion worth—is budgeted so far this year—go to support specific national foreign policy goals or should they go where the great hunger is?

Unhappily, the two groups of possible recipients don't overlap. Under the political criteria by which Food for Peace has increasingly come to be administered in recent years, the largest amounts have gone to such countries as South Vietnam, Cambodia and South Korea for the purpose less of easing starvation than of helping the local government generate currency. Similarly, the shipment of wheat and rice to Syria, like an earlier announced shipment three times as large to Egypt, is plainly intended to sweeten the Arab taste for U.S. Mideast settlement efforts. The greatest hunger, however, seems to be in certain countries of South Asia and black Africa. The United States seeks the friendship of many of these countries but it has no particularly urgent diplomatic business to transact with them.

There can be, of course, no question of the United States abandoning humanitarian purposes for political uses of the free and cheap food distributed under the different "titles" of Food for Peace. Conscience still has a large claim on American food policy. It is indeed dismaying that too many recipients of humanitarian food aid do not press more vigorously the internal reforms—in distribution and development—that would allow them to diminish their reliance on aid, and to diminish as well the large amounts and proportions of their own foreign exchange which they simultaneously spend on commercial food imports. But it is unthinkable that the United States should not continue to respond generously to genuine human needs.

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This is why we support appeals, like the one offered recently by three religious leaders, for the United States to provide more food aid to the world's hungry. To make the necessary supplies available at minimal inflationary impact will require the agreement of the major commercial importers to reduce or defer their imports, plus the consent of Americans to reduce somewhat their own grain consumption. It will also require money in the federal budget. This is a large project but one with a high moral purpose and President Ford should take it up.

The use of food for more overtly political

purposes, however, has an undeniable merit of its own. There is no need to shy from it out of an excessive fastidiousness. Food is not only a natural resource but a political one, and the proper policy question is not whether to use it but how. Secretary of Agriculture Butts may have been a bit blunt, as is his style, when he interrupted his participation at the UN's World Food Conference in Rome to hop over to Cairo, where he signed an agreement committing the United States to ship 300,000 tons of Food for Peace supplies by next summer. But the United States does not have to apologize for using the means at its disposal to facilitate its Mideast diplomacy. Indeed, it is refreshing to find Food for Peace being used for once in the uplifting spirit of the program's name.

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To be sure, Egypt and Syria, which are not on the verge of mass starvation and which have preferred access to the banked billions of the Arab oil exporters, are now in the position of taking food out of the mouths of starving and poor people elsewhere. This is one painful result of their acceptance of Food for Peace. But this is the Arabs' problem. It is not, after all, as though the Asian and African states which compete with the Arabs for the available Food for Peace supplies have shown much interest themselves in bringing peace to the Mideast. On the contrary, almost all of them have warmly supported at the UN a resolution—the one calling for Palestine to displace Israel—which amounts to an appeal for war. But poor countries remote from the Mideast are not without their own self-interest in how the region fares.

Perhaps it is time for more candor all around. The world has achieved a degree of economic interdependence where, by the granting or withholding or pricing of one resource or another, the fate of whole nations can be tipped. The Arabs are at the moment the most extreme and conspicuous practitioners of what can be called resource leverage; in their case it involves the use of oil not just to squeeze Israel (by the embargo threat) but to settle a fundamental historical grievance against their former Western colonial masters (by the price increases). The United States is also in the position of practicing resource leverage; it long has been. What Americans should be considering is ways to wield their power responsibly—not to punish adversaries or settle historical scores but to serve the common good. Using food to relieve hunger is one way, and using food in the pursuit of peace is another.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 30, 1899

LONDON—Replying to Boer charges of British territorial aggrandizement and gold-grabbing, Joseph Chamberlain said, "I can hardly find the patience to answer a slander so wicked, so stupid. What do they know of that great colonial system which has precluded us from making any pecuniary gain from the possessions of the British crown?"

### Fifty Years Ago

November 30, 1924

BRUSSELS—Giacomo Puccini the most popular operatic composer of his time died in Brussels today, when he suffered a relapse following an operation for cancer of the throat. The Italian master had gained worldwide fame with "Madama Butterfly," "La Bohème" and "La Tosca" being his most outstanding works.



'It Must Have Been Hell Back There in the 375th Mess Kit Repair Battalion.'

## Ceilings Without Foundations

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—For the last six years, the United States has worked away patiently and diligently to get some kind of nuclear arms agreement with the Soviet Union, and apparently "some kind of agreement" has finally been worked out in the Ford-Brezhnev meeting at Vladivostok. If so, a lot of credit has to be given to Gerard Smith, Paul Nitze, J.G. Parsons and many others who kept the talks going under the Nixon-Kissinger guidelines over these difficult six years, but the details of the agreement are still extremely vague and the announcement of the agreement was very odd.

It was described by Secretary of State Kissinger in Vladivostok as a "breakthrough." President Ford gave some of the facts to some of the leaders in Congress, and Sen. Jackson of Washington was given a personal briefing by Maj. Gen. Brent Sovocoll, Kissinger's deputy at the National Security Council, but it is still not clear what we have broken through to.

The facts released so far raise some troubling questions. Under the agreement, both sides would limit themselves to about 3,500 nuclear missiles and bombers, and each would apparently be permitted to build about 1,300 missiles with multiple atomic warheads, or twice as many as the United States originally proposed.

This was described by Ford to the congressional leaders as putting a "cap" or "ceiling" on the number of atomic weapons that could be built, and a lower ceiling than the Russians wanted, but it would still leave both sides with enough nuclear weapons to blow up the world, not once but many times over, and it leaves room for another expensive round of missile development in a hungry world now spending over \$20 billion a year on military arms.

The official answer here is that this "was the best we could do" and that it's better than no ceiling at all, but it limits the numbers without controlling the problem. It's a little like passing a gun control law that "limits" each adult citizen to one submachine gun and each child to one Saturday Night Special.

Nevertheless, the principle has at least been established that somewhere some limits must be put on the arms race. The first strategic arms agreement limited the number of anti-ballistic missiles and the second the number of offensive weapons. It is a slow and dangerous business, but presumably a third or fourth or fifth agreement could eventually start lowering the ceiling on of-

tensive weapons and therefore the staggering cost of the race.

It is interesting to speculate on why Brezhnev agreed to any ceiling at all and extended the agreement until 1985, by which time both he and Ford will be out of power. The most likely explanation is that the ceiling is so high that it doesn't really interfere with his policies.

### Help to Brezhnev

Also, it continues the appearance of wanting accommodation with the United States and increasing Brezhnev's chances of getting the trade and advanced technology of the United States, which would ease his internal problems for the rest of his regime.

Finally, Moscow has come to regard Sen. Henry Jackson as the most dangerous villain in American politics, and with both S. Kennedy and Mondale now out of the 1976 campaign, as the man most likely to replace Ford in the White House.

This is not a very happy or reassuring thought in the Kremlin. In Moscow's way of thinking, Jackson might mean a return to the worst days of the cold war, so it would rather deal with Ford and, if possible, lock the United States into a 10-year commitment to the policy of détente.

Indirectly, it could be that the Russians are misjudging Jackson as much as they misjudged Nixon in the 1950s and 1960s. He has given them a hard time on their emigration policy and he has been a big military budget man ever since he came to Washington, but lately he has been taking a more moderate line, and his complaint about the Vladivostok agreement was not that it limited the arms race too much but that it didn't limit it enough.

Jackson said he was extremely disappointed that the agreement did not provide for mutual phased reduction of nuclear weapons on both sides, but permitted the Russians "an astonishingly large number of MIRV missiles," and assured that "the only way for

the United States to maintain strategic equality would be to spend billions more on increasing our own force capabilities." Nobody wanted to see that, Jackson added.

The chances are, nevertheless, that once all the details are released and the issues debated, the Congress will agree with the President that any limitation is better than none. It is not a big "breakthrough," but it's not a breakdown either.

The two nuclear giants will go about as before under their agreed "ceiling," but what they need more than a ceiling is a new foundation for world order, and this still seems extremely remote.

## Breathing Life Into a Corpse

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—It works out all right. The Common Market summit meeting scheduled here Dec. 9 and 10 has one primordial purpose: to breathe life into the corpse of European unity. This wasn't the original idea of French President Giscard d'Estaing, who has been doing his utmost to bring off the conference. He wanted to institutionalize a consultative system for "Europe."

But during the past several weeks the nine countries affected have been sinking slowly into an economic slough for a variety of causes brought together by the catalyst of an oil crisis. And Europe, which has inadequate supplies of raw materials other than brains, has been gradually coming apart.

France itself has been experiencing a series of strikes that have begun to erode the industrial outlook. Although Giscard managed to win his first round against the labor unions—especially those under the control of a Communist party which would like to unseat him—production figures have been severely hurt. Many businesses are threatened with failure and unemployment continues the highest since World War II.

The British government has been writhing since Harold Wilson won his re-election party on a promise that it would renegotiate Britain's terms of membership. Wilson's cabinet contains some ardent pro-market forces and some ardent anti-market forces, and he seems to enjoy a Janus stance toward both. But the hemming and hawing doubts continue to sap vitality from weakening Europe.

Italy now has what may fancifully be called a "government" after the longest hiatus in its political history. But it is in terrible shape and needs an oxygen tank. Together with impoverished Ireland, Italy pleads for special market help in its underdeveloped areas.

West Germany is a special case, having once again demonstrated in difficult times the immense resilience and taut discipline of its dynamic society. Even Willy Brandt, the ex-chancellor who was more or less pushed from power, has re-emerged as a strong "European" advocate with new and original ideas.

So the raising of the Common Market Lazarus need not require a miracle, only a recrudescence of internationalism and good sense, and a new injection of vibrant leadership, something that recently has been lacking. The hope of Giscard, who was a "pro-European" even as a minister under Charles de Gaulle, is to stimulate the above qualities at the top.

The French President has a disarmingly simple formula for institutionalizing market consultation, and thereby getting its gears back into mesh. He doesn't want to see another cumbersome body added to existing machinery. "Based on the existing agreement that only two men from each member country—plus the president of the European Community Commission—would participate in these sessions.

The concept envisioned is that François-Xavier Ortoli, commission president, would sit at such summits with only the chief of government and foreign minister of each member state. Since there are nine, that would mean

18 nationals plus Ortoli as international (technically French) participants all told.

Giscard would represent France together with Foreign Minister Salvemini, thus leaving Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita in cold. The French Constitution gives the head of state great executive power so that he can actually function simultaneously as chief of government on matters in which he cares to intervene. It is expected that other European Community members would be represented by their prime and foreign ministers.

The idea would be to shut 19 in a comparatively small room equipped with simultaneous translation, so they could talk straight to each other, covering a large range of subjects and avoid the confusion caused in large conferences where each delegation usually includes up to 20 people or assistants.

### Nothing Precise

Even at this late date there is no precise agreement on proposed participants on the exact timing and subjects to be discussed. Toward the end of this week Giscard talked lengthily to West German Chancellor Schmidt by telephone to discuss and insure his active backing.

Many differences in detail of approach to problems known to exist among Community members, and not least these is how to combine to a common front and to face the crisis where Washington and Paris have evolved differing lines, although not as far apart they seem. If a nine-nation round robin such as Giscard envisions can frankly discuss such difficulties next month, nothing but good can come of the effort.

## Objective View Urged

## Explaining Iran's Act

By Alvin J. Cottrell

WASHINGTON—As a scholar who has followed politics and events in the Persian Gulf region for a number of years, I have become increasingly concerned about American press coverage of the politics and motives of countries in that area. I can understand the emotions that are generated by the problem of oil prices and supplies. But if we are to solve this problem, it behooves us to view things objectively.

One key country whose motives have been particularly misunderstood or distorted, intentionally or not, by press reports and analysts, is Iran. The gist of a number of these reports and some statements by highly placed U.S. government officials seems to be that the Shah's arms and oil policies are at best irrational and at worst motivated by greed. This interpretation seems to reflect a myopic perception of the Shah's intentions and of the factors that are impinging upon his policies.

First of all, in addressing the question of oil prices, one must distinguish between two groups of countries in the Mideast: those countries that can absorb all oil revenues (Iran, Oman, Iraq and Algeria), and those that cannot possibly do so (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Libya).

### Lower Reserves

Iran is the second largest oil producer in the Persian Gulf, but its reserves are much lower than those of Saudi Arabia. Iranian oil production is unlikely ever to exceed 9-10 million barrels a day, while Saudi production could well rise to over 20-25 million barrels a day by the end of the decade.

Iran's population already exceeds 30 million and is growing at over 3 per cent annually. This means that roughly over 350,000 new jobs are needed every year in Iran. Which means, in turn, that Iran is one of the few Persian Gulf states where every dollar of oil revenues is needed now—to supply the required infrastructure for employment and the development of the country. In light of these hard internal considerations, no regime in Iran—be it royal or republican—could drastically tamper with present oil policies without seriously impairing the future prospects of the country.

I believe that we have to muster some understanding for these internal Iranian problems, because I have found in my visits to that country that officials, from the Shah down, have a surprisingly sensitive understanding of our problems. Iran's oil policy has not been animated by the punitive and extortionist motives that have characterized some other oil-producing states in the area.

We must also gain some understanding of the security problems of that area, which from a strategic point of view are quite different from those through the remote binoculars of Washington and other Western capitals. The Shah sees Baluchistan as a strategic problem closely linked to internal security problems of Iran, which directly concern affect Iran.

A dissident movement in Baluchistan part of Baluch could very soon spill over into a radical regime or northern shore of the Persian Gulf could threaten all Iran's endeavor preserving the security of its routes to the area. This is danger which the Shah sees, his fears are magnified by possibility of a radical seizure power in Oman, in which the narrow strategic Strait Hormuz would be threatened from both shores. This can impel the Shah to support Iran, and also to assist Sultan of Oman in his struggle against the Dhofar guerrillas.

The Shah's security problem is compounded by Iran's implacable neighbor, the Soviet Union. Iran has a heavy military support to include the delivery of MIG-23s. There are thus grounds for the Shah's insistence on Iran's military defense—in particular his purchases American F-14s (which will be delivered until 1978).

### Not 'Irrational'

When seen in this light, it policies hardly seem "irrational." I am concerned by what is being construed as a double standard applied by some—not all—American analysts and commentators. Thus, for example, even the Indian economy is in shambles and starvation is blighting population centers. Prime Minister Gandhi's decision to increase resources in a me option generally seems to be taken in stride by American observers. By contrast the Shah's purchases of conventional weapons—purchases that incidentally, he can afford—charges of "irrationality." There is no question that Shah is "ambitious." But who sits in judgment of him for a remote and comfortable wage pot, might ask, in objectivity, whether he is a hildous for himself or, as a responsible ruler, for the security and future of his country.

Mr. Cottrell is a senior member of the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University. He wrote the article for The Washington Post.

## Letters

### Dr. Ting

Walter Sullivan's misspelling ("New Type of Atomic Particle Discovered by U.S. Scientists," Dec. 18) of Dr. Samuel C.O. Ting's name as "Ting" was particularly grievous in view of the facts: The exciting discovery of the new particle was completed, written up and to be published, and the discovery was celebrated on the BNL (Brookhaven National Laboratory) floor by Dr. Ting and his coworkers from MIT, BNL, and DESY (Deutsches Elektronen Synchrotron) days before the SLAC (Stanford Linear Accelerator) people performed their measurements on Nov. 9 and 10.

Also Walter Sullivan might have added that physicists at Frascati, Italy, confirmed (independently discovered?) the existence of the new particle by Nov. 15.

E. JERNICKE  
Grenoble, France.

Ed. Note: The New York Times News Service erred in its transmission of Mr. Sullivan's article. Mr. Sullivan had correctly spelled Dr. Ting's name in his story. The NYT regrets the error.

### Bravo

Bravo, bravo for the letter by Frank Crespil (CET, Nov. 23-24) on "Picking U.S. Envoys." And bravo to the NYT for publishing it. You would render a great service to America by having it

also published in your sister papers, The New York Times and The Washington Post.

LEO GRUNDWICH  
Rosny-sous-Bois, France.

### Political Prescription

The more one reads about international politics, the more one is entitled to feel that politicians of all nationalities really deserve a much needed rest.

Don't you think that the time has come to send them all to the country to a nice, clean boarding house where they would have plain, wholesome food, plenty of fresh air and a spacious lake in which to bathe?

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# Obituaries

## H.L. Hunt, 85, U.S. Oil Billionaire

**From Wire Dispatches**  
DALLAS, Nov. 29.—Oil billionaire H.L. Hunt, 85, considered one of the world's wealthiest men, died today, a Baylor Hospital spokesman said.

Mr. Hunt had been in failing health for months. He entered hospital here in late September for treatment of what a personal secretary, Paula Lindsay, called an influenza virus.

Mr. Hunt's wealth was amassed mainly through his vast oil empire. But he also was the head of an industrial empire that included canned foods, pecans, phall, drug items and other products.

Mr. Hunt remained alert and active until about September and was at his office almost daily.

Fortune a Secret  
He was secretive about his fortune, which some persons estimated to be as high as \$2 billion.

Mr. Hunt once was quoted as saying that if a man knew how rich he was, he was not very rich.

He also once said: "Money is money is nothing. It is just something to make bookkeeping convenient."

Mr. Hunt only received a fifth-grade education. He was a native of Ramsey, Ill., and left home at the age of 15, working his way across the West and into the Texas oil country of Saskatchewan as a farm hand, laborer, lumberjack, cowboy and mule skinner.

He moved to El Dorado, Ark., in 1921, after getting into the oil business, but made his fortune with vast holdings in the rich oil fields of Texas.

Mr. Hunt said that, during World War II, he owned more petroleum reserves than all of the Axis countries together.

Lived Modestly  
Despite his wealth, he lived modestly. He bought ready-to-wear suits, generally blue, and wore brown shoes.

For years, he brought his lunch to work in a paper bag. Despite his huge income, which was reported to be \$1 million a week, he attended the state fairs of Texas and Louisiana and manned booths to promote his line of cosmetics and medications.

Mr. Hunt used to drive part of the way to his downtown skyscraper, then walk the rest of the way to save 50 cents on parking fees.

"There are times when I've wished I'd wake up stone broke," he has said. "It would be a great adventure to see how good I was, to see if I could create lots of wealth again."

No Stockholders  
Mr. Hunt did not invest in concerns he could not own outright and had no stockholders in the businesses he controlled.

Mr. Hunt once said, "I've never tried to become the biggest oil man or anything else. For all practical purposes, I treat the world with \$200,000 as well as a man with \$200 million. A millionaire who throws his money around is stupid."

Mr. Hunt was married twice and had six children.  
A son, Lamar Hunt, was a founder of the American Football League and is the owner of the Kansas City Chiefs of the National Football League, with which the American League merged.

Another son, Nelson Bunker Hunt, is active in Midwest oil operations and is an owner of top thoroughbred horses.

Mario Missiroli  
ROME, Nov. 29 (UPI).—Mario Missiroli, 88, a dominant figure of Italian journalism for more



H. L. Hunt

than half a century, died at his home yesterday.

Mr. Missiroli, considered a po-

## James J. Braddock Dies at 68, U.S. Boxing's 'Cinderella Man'

**NORTH BERGEN, N.J., Nov. 29 (AP).**—James J. Braddock, 68, boxing's "Cinderella Man," died today at his home here.

The man who won the world heavyweight championship by outboxing Max Baer in one of boxing's biggest upsets, apparently died in his sleep. He would have been 69 next Friday.

Police said that they received a call from Mrs. Braddock about noon saying that she was unable to wake her husband. The cause of death was not immediately known.

Mr. Braddock, a New York native, was a 10-1 underdog when he beat Max Baer June 13, 1935. Just two years earlier, Mr. Braddock, his ring career at an apparent end, was working at odd jobs on the New Jersey docks to support his family.

First Defense  
Mr. Braddock lost the title in his first defense, suffering an eighth-round knockout to Joe Louis in Chicago on June 22, 1937. However, the 32-year-old Mr. Braddock brought a Comiskey Park crowd to the feet by knocking the 25-year-old Mr. Louis down in the first round.

He fought only once after losing to Mr. Louis and retired in 1938. In 1944, he was elected to the Boxing Hall of Fame.

Mr. Braddock's boxing career started downhill when he was easily outpointed in 15 rounds by light heavyweight champion Tommy Loughran on June 18, 1929. During the next few years, Mr. Braddock lost to several mediocre fighters and then in 1933 he fought his right hand while fighting Abe Feldman.

Then, his manager, Joe Gould, got Mr. Braddock a fight with Corn Griffin, a hard hitter who was being built up as a heavyweight contender. Mr. Braddock, considered a "set-up" for Mr. Griffin, scored a two-round knockout on the same card in which Mr. Baer won the heavyweight championship by knocking out Primo Carnera at the Long Island Bowl June 14, 1934.

Mr. Braddock next outpointed John Henry Lewis, who was to become light heavyweight champion, and Art Lasky to earn the title shot against Mr. Baer. Mr.

Ala. Car Crash Kills 8  
LEEDS, Ala., Nov. 29 (AP).—Eight persons were killed yesterday when their car slammed into a bridge support near here.

## In Policing U.S.-Soviet Accords

### Satellite Cameras Still Key to Arms Controls

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (WP).—Every few days satellites carrying cameras crisscross the Russian and American landmasses, taking pictures from 100 miles in space of missile silos buried in the U.S. Great Plains and the Ural Mountains of Russia.

Fifteen years ago, in the midst of the cold war, they were called spy satellites. Today, in the era of détente, these spacecraft are the key to verifying the initial U.S.-Soviet agreements of 1972 on limiting nuclear arms.

Ironically, the latest arms pact tentatively worked out at Vladivostok between President Ford and the Russian Communist party chief, Leonid Brezhnev, allows large numbers of multiple-warhead missiles the importance of the photographs may be reduced in the future, because no one will need to cheat.

Mutual Fears  
It is this type of missile that lies at the heart of the arms race and stirs mutual fears. But under the new accords both sides reportedly are allowed to have roughly 1,200 of these missiles equipped with multiple independently Targetable Re-entry Vehicles (MIRV). These missiles can carry several warheads that can be delivered to a separate target.

"At those levels," an expert says, "the motivation for cheating goes

down." What he meant was that with so many missiles—each carrying perhaps an average of five warheads—able to hit so many thousands of targets, it does not make much difference, at least militarily, if either side tried to cheat by hiding an extra 100 missiles.

Similarly, because of the peculiar differences in the American and Russian missile forces, it will be perhaps six or seven years before the Russians could deploy 1,200 such missiles.

The Russians now have a force of about 2,300 missiles on land and in submarines. These weapons thus far all carry single warheads. However, three new types of multiple missiles are being developed that they will begin replacing existing single-warhead missiles, probably early next year.

It will be several years before the verification problem could become troublesome. In that period there will be more discussions seeking to achieve mutual reductions in these weapons.

Photo Refinements  
There will be still more refinements in satellite photographs which can now spot objects about one foot wide from altitudes of about 90 to 100 miles.

Within the next several months, U.S. negotiators at Geneva, where the formal arms talks will resume in January, are expected to press for some requirements that will make verification easier.

Arshakyan Saroyan  
MOSCOW, Nov. 29 (UPI).—Arshakyan Saroyan, 51, a leading Armenian poet and writer, has died, the Armenian newspaper Kommunist said today.

He worked as a columnist until last summer when he retired for reasons of health.

Mr. Missiroli was the author of several books on Italian contemporary history and had served as president of the Italian Press Federation.

Jacques Lecompte-Bonnet  
PARIS, Nov. 29 (Reuters).—Jacques Lecompte-Bonnet, 69, wartime Resistance leader, died Wednesday, his family said here today.

Mr. Lecompte-Bonnet directed one of the main underground organizations operating in northern France during the German occupation.

Phnom Penh, Nov. 29 (NYT).—The fabric of life in Cambodia continues to unravel. With each passing month of brutal civil war, living conditions deteriorate and the gentle code of Khmer society shows a few more cracks.

In the last few months, the deterioration has become more conspicuous after nearly five years of conflict.

Economic decay seems the critical factor. Prices of basic foods have soared. The rate of inflation is at least 250 per cent a year.

People are eating less, selling their belongings, taking extra jobs and cutting moral corners. Married women of poor families are practicing occasional discreet prostitution to feed their children.

Daylight robberies of homes—by men in uniform armed with rifles, pistols and grenades—have become frequent. To avoid being robbed, most persons do not wear watches and necklaces on the street.

Reports are increasing of refugees eating rats and dogs—the price of dogs is rising—and a few refugee women are known to have offered their babies to foreigners to get money for food. These are extreme cases, but if conditions do not improve, they are expected to become more frequent.

A simple bowl of noodle soup, a common meal for Cambodians, was four riels in March, 1970, when the war began. Now it is 300 riels. A bread roll, which was two riels in 1970 and which every parent used to give to each child to take to school every morning, now costs 100 riels. So now, many children get only half a roll each, or none.

The pay of the average Cambodian civil servant or teacher has increased about fourfold since the war began, but prices have increased fifteenfold or more. A teacher's pay, for example, is about 20,000 riels a month now, or only about \$12 since the recent devaluation of the riel. This is not nearly enough to support a family.

More and more soldiers enter shops to ask for handouts. Some

demand them. The pay of the average soldier is about 16,000 riels a month, or about \$10.

Hungry Children  
Refugee children are becoming bolder because they are hungry. Three months ago, they would wait outside restaurants to beg from emerging patrons. Now they go inside, where they huddle in dim corners, unbothered by sympathetic waiters, to wait for diners to finish eating. Then they dart forward to grab an uneaten crust or seize a soup bowl and quickly swallow what remains inside.

Some military units have occasionally refused to fight and have sometimes deliberately retreated because the troops have not been paid on time or because the pay is simply not enough.

Although Phnom Penh is not for the moment under direct military threat from the Communist-led insurgents, as it was a year ago when rockets and artillery shells began to rain down at random, the capital seems more pessimistic.

"Hope" is not a word used here any more, but "hopeless" is.

"I tell you the truth," said a middle-class Cambodian who recently sold a camera and a



ON THEN ICE—A fireman crawls cautiously to the aid of two youngsters who broke through the ice and into the freezing water of a Toronto pond. The boys were soon brought back on fire ladders and comforted after their ordeal.



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## Prices Soar; Thefts, Violence Grow

### Life in Phnom Penh Rapidly Deteriorates

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 29 (NYT).—The fabric of life in Cambodia continues to unravel. With each passing month of brutal civil war, living conditions deteriorate and the gentle code of Khmer society shows a few more cracks.

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## All-Day Battle

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 29 (AP).—Following air and artillery strikes, government paratroopers attacked entrenched insurgents with rifles and hand grenades and, after an all-day battle, 146 rebels were slain, field reports said today.

SAIGON, Nov. 29 (AP).—Explosions ripped through a big ammunition dump at the Danang air base today, killing at least eight students and injuring more than 100 civilians, field reports said.

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## Arias Pushes His Spanish Reforms Bill

### Bids Franco Revoke Deletions He Made

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, Nov. 29 (WP).—Premier Carlos Arias Navarro has sent the controversial political associations law back to Generalissimo Francisco Franco for substantial changes on the grounds that the head of state's draft measure does not respond to the minimal aspirations of the Spanish people.

Administration sources said that the Premier met with Gen. Franco last night to press for restoration of political reforms, excluded by the generalissimo when he approved the text of the statute last week.

To gain time in his 11th-hour drive to amend the statute, the Premier has delayed distribution of the draft to the National Council, the legislature's upper chamber which is controlled by the Falange, Spain's only legal party, and other rightist factions. The council is scheduled to meet Dec. 16 to consider approval of the measure, which has been intermittently debated for the last six years.

The Falange has played a major role in obtaining Gen. Franco's rejection of the Arias administration's proposal to permit the creation of limited political parties under the bill of rights of the constitution approved by referendum six years ago.

Premier Arias, sources said, considers that the Franco-approved draft gives "too little, too late," and is trying to win Gen. Franco's support. He has, however, dropped his threat to resign because he feels this would create a power vacuum that would be filled by the Falange.

Mr. Arias had been scheduled to present his views on the statute yesterday, but he canceled a scheduled television appearance and a speech before going to confer with Gen. Franco. He was advised by aides to make no public statement until he was certain of victory or defeat in his confrontation with the head of state.

The Premier has won the support of Treasury Minister Rafael Calvo de Alba, who took office earlier this month in the cabinet crisis precipitated by Gen. Franco's ouster of liberal information and Tourism Minister Pio Cabanillas. Mr. Calvo has urged Mr. Arias to promote the government's version of the bill with vigor and has warned that he will resign if the head of state does not yield, sources said. Other collaborators of the Premier also are considering quitting in protest, the sources added.

Mr. Arias has asked Mr. Calvo and Antonio Carro, the minister in charge of the Premier's office, to go on a hunting party this weekend, presumably to map strategy.

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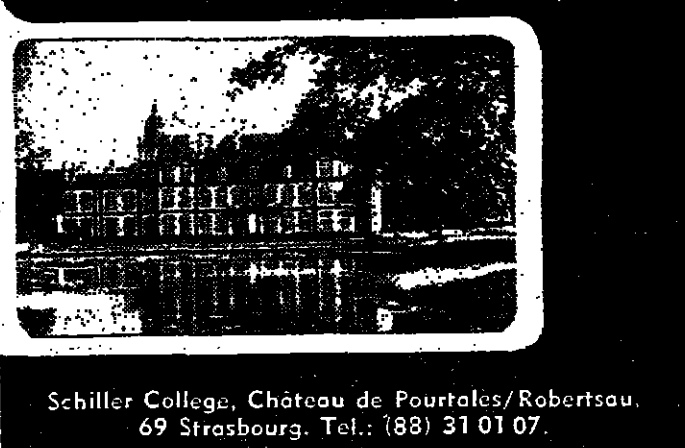
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## THE MARKET

## The Discreet Art of Selling a Rembrandt

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (UPI)—A Rembrandt self-portrait for 1,100,570 francs?

If the painting sold by Etienne Ader at the Palais Galliera Tuesday had not been a Rembrandt, the price would have been five times what the picture was worth. If, as seems almost certain, it was indeed a Rembrandt, 1.1 million francs is absurdly cheap.

Seldom has such a masterpiece been displayed and advertised with such discretion. It was lumped in with 23 other paintings—starting with "Two Dogs Playing Near a Tree" by Jean-Jacques Bachelier, a minor French artist (1724-1806) and ending with a landscape attributed to David Vinckeboons, a Flemish painter who was not much more talented. The sale was, however, primarily devoted to furniture and objets d'art.

The one luxury accorded the Rembrandt was a color photograph—the colors were not overly faithful—in the catalogue. Expert Paul Antonini was respon-

sible for cataloguing the paintings, giving the Rembrandt a 21-line caption—most other paintings rated one line. It was a worthy effort. Unfortunately there were one or two slips. "C.R. Lamb, Naby," mentioned among the collections to which the portrait had once belonged, may have puzzled many readers. No doubt this was a reference to one of the most famous Swedish collections, that of Carl Robert Lamb, housed in the family mansion at Roslags-Näsby—a first-class pedigree for a painting.

More regrettable was the omission from the bibliography of the fact that a photograph of this self-portrait, along with a description, is included in Horst Gerson's revised edition of Abraham Bredius's catalogue of Rembrandt's paintings. If a Rembrandt is to be taken seriously, commercially speaking, it must be included in the Gerson list. Gerson, who was Bredius's student, helped his teacher prepare the original edition (listing 664 paintings) of 1935, published by Phaidon in London. Later there was a luxurious version published by

Hachette in Paris. In the course of a lifetime devoted to the study of Rembrandt and 17th-century Dutch painting, Gerson has out Bredius's original list by nearly a third and has also made a few additions.

## Typewritten Sheet

Mr. Antonini must have had an 11th-hour inspiration, for a typewritten sheet nailed to the wall of the auction room did mention that the self-portrait is on Gerson's list. But had any foreign buyer been interested, he could not have known that from the catalogue—even had he been able to procure a catalogue despite the mail strike. This failure to mention the Gerson listing would have convinced most prospective buyers that the sellers did not wish to overemphasize a work that perhaps did not meet with their full approval, as there are rumors that the painting had been touched up.

A price of 1.1 million francs is ridiculous. The work (61 by 47 centimeters—and not 0.160 by 0.470 meter as a catalogue mis-

print indicated is finely preserved.

Investors will be interested to learn that the picture was sold 24 years ago at another French auction for 11 million francs, which, allowing for devaluations, is exactly what was paid Tuesday. Yet the Tuesday price was close to the pre-sale estimate, indicating the seller's low expectations in terms of his investment.

As for the rest of the pictures, they fared badly. A fine portrait by Louis-Michel Van Loo (1707-1771) in the best French classical style and coming from a very good French collection was bought in at 15,900 francs. A fine baroque landscape by Hubert Robert (1733-1808) failed to find a buyer at 31,370 francs. And so did a portrait of a man by Jean Baptiste Oudry, unsold at 24,870—but some bad restorations made this failure less depressing than the others.

Only one work sold comparatively well. It was an exceptionally good still life by Jean Michel Picart (circa 1600-1682), signed and dated 1653. The price of 176,570 francs would have been regarded as moderately high last year in London and is very high by the new standards.

More signs of declining prices came when the furniture went on the block. The one exception was the 605,570 francs paid for a Louis XV bureau plat, with its matching cartonnier (portable case). One of the very finest desks of its type in existence, its proportions combine baroque vigor with restraint. The drawers and side panels are of imported Japanese lacquer: the veneer, kingwood. Ironically, some pro-

The Rembrandt self-portrait which sold for 1.1 million francs in Paris this week.

## Royal Furniture

An acceptable price was the 332,970 francs paid for a set of three fauteuils and one bergère made by Jean-Baptiste Boulard in 1760-65 for Louis XVI's bedroom in the chateau at Compiègne. The perfect balance and shape make them supreme examples of French royal furniture.

The royal provenance was established beyond doubt by stamped marks and period labels from the royal storerooms. This furniture had once been in the fine collection of Jacques Doucet, the couturier. So the provenance was glamorous. At roughly 60,000 francs each, the pieces were not expensive and they were duly pre-empted by the government museum authority.

However, before the pieces were put up for sale, Etienne Ader had announced that an export license would not be issued—which was naturally a commercial detriment and may possibly explain why the price was low, comparatively speaking.

Be that as it may, the best piece in the auction failed to sell, being bought in at 154,570 francs. This was the most extraordinary long-case Louis XV period clock to appear on the open market in many years.

Apparently the experts, B. and J.P. Dillies missed an important fact: the clock is similar to one that once belonged to Frederick II and, before World War II, was in Potsdam. A French connoisseur caught the omission and, at his suggestion, a notice was issued at the preview adding the information. The applique orme clock is a masterpiece of the early French rococo style as derived from Meisner's designs. It should probably be dated to the 1730s and inevitably it will end up in a museum.

This proves that, contrary to a much repeated axiom, high quality does not sell better than banal art these days. This applies to most categories, as witness the sale of modern masters Sunday night at the Palais Galliera.

The best picture was an extremely fine Euseb Van Donge painted in 1907, during the artist's fauve period. The portrait (55 by 65 centimeters) of a woman failed to sell at 154,570 francs, 80 per cent below the 220,570 franc reserve.

## A Cassatt

At another sale Tuesday night—of Drouot—conducted by Etienne Ader, a hideous Renoir oil study (32 by 38 centimeters) went for 209,570 francs while a glorious Mary Cassatt portrait (92 by 60 centimeters) went for a ridiculous 102,900 francs.

Sloppy cataloguing did not help the Cassatt. The picture is unsigned and the catalogue merely indicated that it had a certificate by "Madame Brestin" and that the picture is to be listed in the supplement to the catalogue raisonné of Mary Cassatt's works. How many non-French readers knew that "Madame Brestin" is Adelyn D. Brestin, who wrote the Cassatt catalogue raisonné published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1970. Why can't French experts give first names and spell the others correctly?

When the picture actually came up for sale, the expert said that the certificate—which was not shown—specified that the portrait had been painted in 1918 at the Auberge de la Falette in Moret-sur-Loing—a favorite haunt for Baudouin and impressionist painters. It is one of the American artist's last and finest—in my view—works.

After the sale, the expert's assistant explained that they had received the certificate only two days before the sale. These sorts of ad hoc methods combined with the current crisis won't do much to boost prices.

## ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (UPI)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new stage productions: "The Great Air Robbery," written, directed and performed by the San Francisco Mime Troupe, is "non-literary, collective, left-wing political theater," Clive Barnes says. "The company seems to believe that a slogan carries more political clout than an argument... and while in demagogic terms this may be true, slogans never make for exciting theater... This is meant to be a humorous spoof with a Bogart-like private eye set against the 'destructive forces of Marx and capitalism. But the humor

## LONDON

## Wedekind-Tough and Intelligent

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Middle classes are taking drubbing at the hands of Royal Shakespeare Company season. Following Gorki's "The Mother" which condemned arrivistes for turning their backs on their working class origins comes Frank Wedekind's "Marquis of Keith" with its trail of a cocky confident trickster outgulled, contemptuously used and discarded by merchants and bankers that thought were his victims.

Ronald Byrne's splendid production treats Wedekind as a 19th-century realist, adding some songs based on poems and encouraging the cast to hold distance the rapacious characters play, so that they are an objective commentary on their own performances, playing is at the basis of work, emphasized by the audience's sexuality and insist on having the young boys played by actresses. No one in a kind of universe is quite what seems, although each insists being taken at his surface.

The ostensible setting: Munich in 1899, but Vöy expressionistic designs sum up a later, more decadent music period. The feeling: a murky world in which the circle one another waiting chance to rip the best. Marquis of Keith is a Greek artist who maintains belief in his superiority by vying for a crowd of out hangers-on with money that milks from the rich.

## A Plan

He wants not only the m but the respect of the bourgeoisie, dreaming up a plan for a 3 arts center (with most of space given over to realism and bars) designed to appeal businessmen who can turn a fine profit with apparent art patronage and respectability. tragedy, such as it is, is the covery that he is no match the bland double-dealing of merchants. The play emphasizes the similarity of the two worlds of crime and business. As character says, "Today I'm most respected man in Munich Tomorrow, I could be behind bars."

Tan McKellen, as the marquis has found the perfect physical equivalence of the man's false mind, giving an acrobatic, vertiginous performance, leaning rigidly at odd angles or turning himself into corkscrew shapes. His wolfish and acrobatic panache reaches its peak in the 3 cynical moments of the play he puts a revolver in his mouth to blow out his brains, grim at the cold metal taste of death and then licks instead of evident approval the wad, banknotes he has in his hand.

This contorted and brilliant effective performance has a 1 feet foil in the acting of Richardson as the passive, melancholy Scholze, the war humor who comes to Keith order to learn how to enjoy himself and discovers that his hope of retaining his sanity is leaving the world to enter lunatic asylum.

## Apparent Paradox

Wedekind exploits and exploits apparent paradox, notably a series of sharp epigrams, ambiguous detective Raspe polished performance by J. Gwilym, laments, "People w trust me. I was a martyr, misplaced confidence." The 1 quils at one point explains, "best way to exploit your fame is to appeal to his base nature." It is a world where and bad business are anonymous, where style is for substance—notably in success of the marquis's mistress Anna as a singer—for want better word. Anna is pl with a feline sharpness of claws show too rarely by Richardson.

Mr. Byrne's lively production many incidental delights, and Ian Richardson's grave of with the prostitute Simba (P. Love). It is an evening of intelligent and murderous fun bracing antidote to the mass pap that currently passes entertainment.

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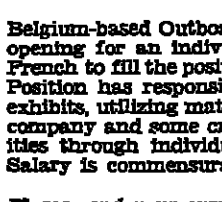
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Subdued green-grays and pinks, a delicate line, smooth and controlled, to present a metamorphic obsession in which fingers, lips, teeth, ears and penises mingle, meet, grow out of one another and take up one another's function and place. Also quaint little old boxes lined with faded silk and which serve as reliquaries to a pictorial representation of those various elements of the human anatomy which French anthropologists refer to as "les parties molles."

Henri Michaux, Galerie le Point Cardinal, 3 Rue Jacob, Paris-6, to Jan. 30.

No other artist today, and none of the younger generation, has grasped the essence of the age in as intimate and immediate a vision as Henri Michaux. It is a curious and satisfying paradox that in an age where "political" artists are spawning like herring, one of the rare satisfactory statements regarding our civilization should come from such an eminent inner as Michaux. Here, in his drawings and paintings, one perceives the mood and meaning of the age, the speed and dissolution that surrounds us, the distress of the individual and his desperate efforts to preserve his totality within the universal flux. And all this is expressed through a language so spare and simple that it could very well escape one's notice were it not that the rhythm alone suffices to convey the fundamental urgency of Michaux's art. His drawings and oils, all recent, by an artist who, at 75, is vitally contemporary.

Yves Nouri, Galerie de l'Abbaye, 3 bis Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris-6, to Dec. 7.

Nouri, who is a good graphicist, has a typically French wit with a strong literary pedigree as attested by numerous quotations (Raymond Queneau being the favorite) scrawled across his drawings. A fresh and entertaining show which also includes oil paintings.

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RONA DOBSON.

## London

Alvaro Guevara 1894-1951, P. and D. Colnaghi, 14 Old Bond St., London, W. 1, to mid-January.

Guevara, one of 12 children of an Angolito Chilean, was sent to England at the end of 1909 to study textile printing, preparatory to joining the family's woolen business. Singularly unfitted for commercial life, he secretly enrolled at Bradford Art School, where, with the encouragement of the Rothstein family, he won a scholarship to the Slade School of Art—part of London University—where he was the most brilliant of students, winning the four main prizes and a further tutorial scholarship.

Handsome, bisexual, trilingual and immensely witty, "Chile" Guevara was taken up by Toot London as he was to be a decade later by Toot Paris. He was a regular guest of Ottoline Morrell at Garsington, he was fêted by Augustus "Chile" you are a genius!—singled out by the most able of connoisseurs—"He is the young lion of English painting" wrote Osbert Sitwell in a catalogue introduction. To celebrate the publication of Guevara's biography ("Latin Among Lions," Michael Joseph) by Diana Holman Hunt, granddaughter of the

pre-Raphaelite painter, and a writer with a genius for evoking the spirit of place and period, Colnaghi's has mounted a remarkable collection of Guevara's work from childhood portraits in South America, through the "Fleurs Imaginaires" of late twenties Paris, to the somber late portraits of an impossible love. The quality and variety of the drawings and paintings bear out to the full the enthusiasm of his contemporaries.

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The young American painter Bruce Church, working from London, has mounted an exhibition of his recent works, mostly topographical watercolors and oils resulting from a spring and summer tour of the Far East. He is at his best portraying the misty dawn lights of the China coast, and the ornate romanticism of Oriental architecture.

Chris Orr, Patrick Seale Gallery, 2 Motcomb St., Belgrave Square, London, S. W. 1, to Dec. 5.

These colored etchings and related drawings have a lovely throw-away technique about them, which thinly disguises some very sharp social comment indeed. The more recent large lithographs, too, are technically accomplished, and force one to look more closely

than before at the world around one.

Japanese Inros, Ekenashi, Foxglove House, 166 Piccadilly, London, W. 1, to Dec. 8.

Inros—the cases in which the Japanese carried medicine—were wonders of craftsmanship in the 17th and 18th centuries. This selection of ninety inros from the E.A. Wragham collection is a serene and beautiful oasis in the noise of Piccadilly.

Walter Conner, Alwin Gallery, 9/10 Grafton St., London, W. 1, to Dec. 6.

This first London show of the American sculptor Walter Conner is entitled "Reflections." Building up reliefs in aluminum, he colors the backs of the component plates of metal, and polishes the forward surfaces, so that there is a pleasing interplay of light and color.

Hollywood Still Photography 1927-1941, Room 38A, Victoria and Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, London, S.W. 7, to Dec. 8.

From Greta Garbo, pictured for MGM by Ruth Louise in 1927, to George Hurrell's portrait of Bette Davis for Warner Bros., this selection of stills from John Kobal's collection presents a Hollywood publicist's dream of filmstar glamour.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

# WEDNESDAY Tough Intelligence topper

By Emily Genauer

YORK—New Yorkers—in fact, people in cities all over United States—take new turns in public places in stride days. A 50-foot metal sculpture suggesting a monumental figure, or a Henry bronze bringing instant change to their midst, doesn't seem as they go about their

the newest sculpture in the city that has been installed on a plaza in front of Miles and Robe's Seagram Building. People in their tracks, French sculptor who also the concrete "Four Trees" on Wall Street area's Chase Manhattan Plaza. This one is a solid steel, stands 25 feet without a base (which makes it the tallest figure sculpture in Manhattan) and is 14 feet wide from elbow to elbow. For all its formidable proportions it is as absurdly and beautifully light-hearted as a child, while it most effectively its sculptural own against the immense bulk of the skyscrapers surrounding it.

is a good-humored eye, and its tongue out at big nose and technology. It is Quixote in clanking armor, the system. It is, obdurate one passerby, a most appropriate figure of a man suffering a hang-over after too much the product which gives the thing its name.

buffet's name for the work, "Miroir la Chamarre," which states as "Sir Fancy Vest," affix insists that specific questions are very important, his fantasies; they are, he as concrete as a skyscraper, more real.

These at the museum now come along the Sistine puppets out of its storage bins and put them on view.

Most are relatively large two-dimensional figures, shadow silhouettes cut from leather, representing gods, demigods, heroes, villains, monsters. They're multi-colored, perforated, elaborately designed, translucent, with heads and arms that are articulated and meant to be maneuvered by puppeteers, reciting and singing lyrics, and dialogues going back 2,000 years. They're brilliantly displayed,

mostly against light boxes or transparent screens in what amount to separate stages, each equipped with its own soft sound-track of voices and exotic instruments. Several of the puppets have been set in motion.

The puppets themselves are extraordinarily handsome, bound to prove greatly satisfying especially to viewers at home with Oriental art. But the whole exhibition makes for an enchanting experience for anyone at all responsive to strange sounds and sights, combining in harmonies guaranteed to lift the viewer totally out of his customary milieu.

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Dubuffet's 25-foot-tall "Miroir la Chamarre."

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Stocks and	Sts.	3 p.m. prev.	Ch'ge	Stocks and	Sts.	3 p.m. prev.	Ch'ge	Stocks and	Sts.	3 p.m. prev.	Ch'ge
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(Continued on Page 12.)



## 27 Billion Invested by 11 Nations

Half in West's Bonds, S. Expert States

GENEVA, Nov. 29 (AP)—Oil-producing countries invested \$27 billion in the United States, Britain and other European countries during the first nine months of 1974, a Bank for International Settlements expert said last night.

U.S. economist Jim Dingle told an international symposium on money markets that the figure was 45 per cent of the total investments, which may be as much as \$60 billion this year, had been invested in "traditional assets" such as American and British government bonds.

For the first three quarters of 1974, he gave this breakdown of oil-producing countries' investments: \$3 billion in U.S. Treasury bonds, \$4 billion in U.S. government securities, \$2 billion in "Eurodollars" in London and \$3 billion in other European currencies.

Mr. Dingle said that so far oil-producing countries had borrowed \$10 billion on Eurodollars. He also said that the oil-producing countries' investments in U.S. Treasury bonds and U.S. government securities were "private estimates."

For Simonet, vice-president of a Common Market Commission, it is probably not an accident that the balance-of-payments deficit of \$60 billion this year.

Mr. Simonet said there was no reason to expect that the "imbalances" problems in the short and medium term. Thus, "an appreciable slackening of inflation" did not seem to be expected in the near future.

"We must resign ourselves to a fact that the oil-importing countries are running up debts," he said. "Accepting recycling is therefore to take the opposite course to a deflationary policy."

## Japan Rejects U.S. Proposal for Oil Cuts

TOKYO, Nov. 29 (AP)—The Japanese government is rejecting a counterproposal to U.S. suggestion that Japan and other industrialized countries cut imports of oil by a combined three million barrels a day, about 10 per cent, by the end of 1975.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said today that Japan's representatives at the 12th board of directors meeting in Paris of the recently established International Energy Agency (IEA) will propose instead that Japan be allowed to implement a plan aimed at curbing overall energy consumption by 10 per cent. Officials said the plan is not intended to reduce oil imports but to reduce oil consumption by any specific number of barrels a day.

To implement the energy conservation program, MITI said it was to revise emergency administrative controls that expired in 1970 under which major Japanese energy users were required to limit consumption of petroleum and electric power.

Major power users and industrial consumers will be asked voluntarily to cut their consumption enough to achieve the overall 10 per cent savings target.

In contrast to the United States, where individuals account for about 70 per cent of oil consumption, Japanese individuals consume 30 per cent of the country's oil usage. The rest is used to generate electric power and as industrial raw materials.

Because of the nature of their consumption pattern, the Japanese believe it is impossible to arbitrarily curb oil use as this would have an adverse impact on their economic activity. Imports of oil account for over 90 per cent of Japanese oil consumption.

## U.S. Money Supply

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board today said the U.S. money supply averaged a seasonally-adjusted \$282.2 billion in the week ended Nov. 20, up from \$282.3 billion in the previous week.

The Fed said the supply grew an annual rate of 2.4 per cent in the latest statistical quarter ended Nov. 20. In the latest statistical quarter, the growth was 2.6 per cent for the year. It was 5.1 per cent in the previous year.

## Layoffs May Boost Productivity

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—One likely effect of the mass layoffs and other cutbacks by industry is a rise in U.S. productivity, which has been plunging at one of the sharpest rates since World War II.

Although the productivity increases in productivity have averaged 2 to 3 per cent, declines have been registered in the last six quarters. In the third quarter the drop was 2.4 per cent.

Productivity, or output per man hour, is not a measure solely of how efficiently production workers spend to their chores. Rather, it measures how effectively manpower, capital and technology are used.

To some extent the measure can be changed by poor worker attitudes on the assembly line, but decisions by white-collar workers in the front office are far more likely to raise or lower productivity.

Two of these decisions, it now seems clear, were to keep work forces at capacity and to continue high production schedules despite a drop in demand, most noticeably in the automotive industry.

The situation is not unusual. Productivity often drops during the latter stages of a period of economic expansion as various inefficiencies—big inventories, overstaffed plants, poor discipline—become apparent.

One of the most obvious factors in the decline is the employment of marginal workers, those with little or only poorly developed skill. Over-time work, sometimes at premium wage rates, can also cut into output efficiency.

As large corporations begin house-cleaning both on the production line and in the executive office, an increase in the productivity rate generally can be expected. That has been the experience.

However, many economists will be looking closely at the figures over the next few months. Some believe that the nation's productivity will be slow to recover, and that it might never reach its old plateau.

Among their reasons are changes in the workable, the changing of corporate efforts into "nonproductive" areas such as ecology and the enormous bureaucracy that mature companies support.

The optimistic view holds that productivity will begin moving ahead, and soon. Fears are allayed by the fact that the United States is losing its ability to produce efficiently, they say, but the figures prove them wrong.

The most likely scenario is for productivity to move into the plus figures early next year if the recession reaches bottom at that time, and to rise into the 2 to 3 per cent-a-year level as economic expansion resumes.

However, if the past is a criterion, inefficiency again will creep into the economy as the expansion reaches its peak, helping to drag it back down to a slower pace.

## Some Experts See Depression Worse Than 1930s

## Slump Spreads Across Western Europe

GENEVA, Nov. 29 (AP)—After a generation of prosperity, Europe's postwar economic boom is beginning to show signs of a slump, according to a few economists here.

At best, European businessmen and economists think things will get to a halt, but not better—for a painful year or so, at worst, according to the more pessimistic, a 1930s-style depression, with unpredictable but surely far-reaching consequences, will develop.

Optimists and pessimists alike, however, agree that the immediate problems—production slowdowns, unemployment, chronic illiquidity and inflation.

Industrial orders are declining, and unemployment is rising. Construction companies and the makers of automobiles, textiles, home appliances, television sets and telephone gear are hard-hit.

Seek Way to Survive  
Gloom is widespread. After a recent Geneva meeting of 20 or so executives high in European corporate life, one participant concluded: "What this comes down to is a discussion about how to survive."

Economists for the Common Market are increasingly alarmed by unemployment. They estimate jobless workers in the EEC could number four million by April, up from 3.1 million in October. "This is becoming a big worry," says an expert.

In its latest pronouncement, the EEC predicted that gross production for its nine member nations will rise only 2.5 per cent this year against a 5.6 per cent increase in 1973. But this expectation was based on output figures gathered earlier in the year, and an EEC report notes that "there has been a marked slowdown of industrial production in recent months."

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

(OECD) is even more pessimistic. The seven big powers (including Japan) among its 24 members are expected by the OECD to produce no more goods and services this year than last.

To some things look grimmer. Alfred Schaefer, chairman of Zurich's Union Bank of Switzerland and the scholarly dean of Swiss bankers, sees signs of an approaching depression that

he says could be even worse than that of the 1930s.

Besides Europe's manufacturing and construction industries, the tourist business has gone into a slump, further curtailing the supply of foreign currencies.

In Britain, business bankruptcies rose one-third in this year's first half compared with the first half of 1973. Bankruptcies in West Germany and Italy are up sharply, too, and in Spain, the Ministry of Industry is bracing for an imminent wave of bankruptcies, especially among smaller firms.

Britain appears to be in the deepest trouble. With a 17-per cent inflation rate, the government has looked to corporate restraints on wage increases to prevent another price spiral.

But John Hume and other employers, under heavy union pressure, are failing to go along. Production in Britain's iron and steel industry, meanwhile, is way under year-ago levels. Gross national product is expected to decline by 1 or 2 per cent this year, the more pessimistic estimates say.

In France, a 15-per cent inflation rate and an impending \$5.5-billion deficit in the balance of payments are causing worries. GNP is rising only 4 per cent or so this year, down from 6.1 per cent in 1973.

Europe's small industrial countries are suffering similarly. Output in the Netherlands is expected to rise by about 3 per cent this year, down from 5 per cent in 1973, and inflation is running around 10 per cent.

Belgians expect their growth rate to fall to 3.5 per cent this year from 5.3 per cent in 1973. Belgium's inflation rate is 15.8 per cent, and Denmark's, at 16 per cent, is even worse. Danish output is likely to rise by less than 2 per cent this year against 4 per cent last year.

The government also is known to be considering several projects to help CIL, including a direct participation by the state-owned Atomic Energy Commission.

The move would be designed to strengthen France's position in the Community, the computer consortium formed last year by CIL, Siemens of West Germany, and Philips of the Netherlands.

CIL, the core of the French data processing plan, posted a loss of 9 million francs last year compared with net earnings of 53 million francs in 1972.

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The announcement said the President's Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has decided to take "the necessary measures" to ensure the development of the French computer industry, the President's office announced today.

The announcement said the President asked industry and research Minister Michel d'Ornano to implement his decision.

France is reportedly considering the possibility of a merger between Cie. Internationale Pour l'Informatique (CII), and the U.S.-French computer company, SRA Honeywell-Bull.

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lockheed is proceeding on the basis that Boeing will sell 747s to Russia in the near future and that these aircraft will be part of the fleet which will be included in the proposed study.

A Boeing official said that no 747 sales agreement had been signed with the Russians, but that discussions are continuing.

A State Department official said the U.S. government has informally given approval to U.S. aircraft manufacturers and Soviet officials to discuss a purchase of airplanes by the Russians, and

that the export approval would most likely be forthcoming.

There could be some concern over advanced electronic equipment, he said, but it is believed conditions could be written into the sales contract to bypass these objections.

However, this government official and others made it clear that the government would object to any proposal that a U.S. aircraft manufacturer help the Russians design a new airplane in the Soviet Union. That had been discussed early this year.

The State Department official said the Russians have made it clear that they are interested in purchasing a U.S.-built wide-bodied aircraft. For some reason, he said, the Russians have not yet built such a high-capacity aircraft themselves.

In its discussions with the Russians, Lockheed is pushing for the previously unpublicized long-range version of its TriStar, designated the L-1011-250. The Russians want long non-stop flight capabilities in any wide-bodied airplane they buy, according to a Lockheed source, because of the huge landmass they must cover.

The L-1011-250 would extend the aircraft's range, with 273 passengers and baggage, to just over 5,000 miles compared with 3,750 miles for the basic L-1011.

The 250 version would be modified to carry 27,000 pounds more fuel than the basic model and would use a more powerful version of the L-1011's Rolls Royce RB-211 engine, which is now under development.

Money market analysts said Citibank's formula change is a tacit acknowledgment of this fact.

Bankers Trust Co., which used a broader-based formula to calculate its prime rate than Citibank or First National Bank of Chicago, quietly let its floating prime rate drop a few weeks ago.

And since the prime has moved down from its highs, Citibank has in fact changed its formula twice. Under the original formula, a spread of 5/8 point above the commercial paper rate was used, and this was switched to 3/4 point as the prime started to fall.

Now Citibank remains the only major bank at 10 per cent. The whole question of formula primes is now thrown open again. For while it reflects the bank's borrowing costs when open market interest rates are on the rise, when they are declining a formula prime moves down faster

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## Head of GM Rules Out Price Rises

Optimistic on Outlook As He Leaves Office

By Agis Salpukas

DETROIT, Nov. 29 (NYT)—Richard Gerstenberg, chairman of General Motors, says that his company will not make any major price increases in the near future and has joined other top executives in calling on the Ford administration to aid the industry out of its severe sales slump.

Mr. Gerstenberg sat at his desk for the last time this week as chairman of GM, and in an interview said that he regarded retiring from the company in such a critical time. But he was also full of optimism about its future.

He again revised downward his estimate of how many cars the industry will sell in the model year of 1975. In September, he estimated a total of 10 million cars which, as the slump deepened this fall, he revised to 9 to 9.5 million. His new estimate of 9 million is still considerably above Ford's estimate this week of about 8.4 million cars.

Reflecting on his reign as chairman, which began in January, 1972, he said that the three years had shown the kind of havoc that government regulation can cause to private industry.

Price Curb Blamed  
He blamed the wage-price controls imposed by former President Richard Nixon in the fall of 1971 for much of the industry's present problems with high prices.

He recalled that during the period of controls "we knew we were going to have a problem and I guess that if there was anything that we did wrong, it was agreeing to some of the things during the wage-price controls."

Mr. Gerstenberg said that there were several instances when GM, the price leader in the industry, took less of the price increases

than were allowable under the controls. Once the controls were lifted, he said, he recalled, tremendous pressure had accumulated to raise prices because costs had increased much faster.

"Terrorist Bubble"  
The controls, he said, created "this terrible bubble. It had to burst when the controls were lifted, and this is part of the thing we're suffering for."

The "bubble" of higher prices of about \$1,000 on the average car since October, 1973, he said, was having a severe effect now because the industry had geared itself to sell smaller cars.

But the customer now looking to buy a small car, he said, is "a lower income fella and it is this fella who is the most uncertain about the future."

Mr. Gerstenberg predicted that the small-car market would continue to grow and that four to five years from now it was going to be substantially above the 50-per-cent mark.

GM, he said, would develop new small cars but it would also try

times offers sugar on the market. Three years ago, the Russians' confidence in the Cuban crop was shaken, according to an American expert who was involved in subsequent events. The American, who asked not to be identified, said that 40 ships lay idle in Cuban ports, waiting to load sugar for the Soviet Union.

Worried by Delay  
According to his account, Moscow became alarmed over the delay and sent a two-member trade team—a man and a woman—to Cuba to investigate. They were said to have learned that Premier Fidel Castro, needing foreign exchange, had sold the world market about 400,000 tons for cash—the amount the Russians had ordered.

The Soviet Union flew to London, center of world sugar buying, to purchase an equivalent amount, according to the American expert, who added that the woman persuaded her superior that they should deal with only one trade house to keep the embarrassing shortage quiet, and they chose E.D. & F. Man.

That company sent the American, an executive of an affiliated firm, to Brazil to buy the sugar quietly. He said recently that the firm negotiated the deal at then current prices, and the 40 ships sailed for Brazil to load the sugar after Brazil, which did not ordinarily sell to the Soviet Union, received permission from the Organization of American States. A futures position by the firm was involved to help get the price.

Never Again  
According to the expert, who is familiar with the Russians' commodity dealings, the incident left them with the determination never to be caught short again in the event of a sugar crop failure at home or in Cuba.

This year the Soviet Union, like most other nations, has been alert to rising sugar prices and the growing shortage. Also it became apparent early in the year that oil-rich Arab nations were buying large amounts of sugar and speculating on the long side in futures. Their actions helped push up the price.

Intergold has appointed three firms in New York as agents to handle Kruggerand sales. The three are Moccia Metals Corp., Republic National Bank of New York, and J. Aron & Co.

ROME, Nov. 29 (Reuters)—The Italian airline Alitalia today announced drastic pruning of its schedules, including a 17-per cent cut in transatlantic flight capacity and the scrapping of 14 planes next year.

Company chairman Giorgio Tupini said in a letter to shareholders that the airline would also cut 16 destination-points and short and medium-range charter flights.

Alitalia is expected to register a 1974 loss of some 60 billion lire (\$80 million), according to company officials.

Sugar Price Drops  
LONDON, Nov. 29 (AP)—Sugar prices today stayed limit down, C. C. Crampton, leading sugar broker, reported. The daily price was off 210 to \$540.



Richard Gerstenberg  
... sorry to leave at a critical time.

to keep as much of the variety and comfort of the present bigger models.

Production Cuts  
DETROIT, Nov. 29 (AP)—General Motors Corp. said today that during January it will eliminate second work turns at two of its 29 U.S. car-assembly plants, change hourly production rates at three more and close six plants for one to two weeks.

GM estimated that the adjustments will bring its number of employees on indefinite layoffs to 84,000, while 41,000 hourly workers will be on temporary layoff during January. An undetermined number of GM supply plants and employees at those plants will also be affected, GM said.

Despite the closings, GM said car production during January will be about 388,000 units, about 4 per cent more than the 370,000 units it built in January a year ago, when slow sales during the gasoline crisis forced numerous closings.

Procter & Gamble fell 1 1/4 to 32 3/4. A Food and Drug Administration advisory committee sharply challenged the safety of Procter & Gamble's Sure anti-perspirant and other similarly formulated products. The company said it safety-tested them.

In auto stock, General Motors closed at 30 1/2, off 1/8. Chrysler was 7 7/8, up 1/8, and Ford 30 7/8, off 3/8.

Gold mining issues were mixed with ASA down 1/2 to 76 1/4, Campbell Redlake at 33 3/4, unchanged, Dome Mines 49 3/4, down 3/4, and Homestake Mining 47 1/8, up 7/8.

The American Stock Exchange index closed at 63.75, up 0.09. Financial Corp. of Santa Barbara was the most active issue with a turnover of \$2,100 shares. It dropped 1 1/8 to 55 1/8.

In Chicago soybean futures advanced the limit of 20 cents a bushel again on the Board of Trade.

It was the third straight session that soybeans had moved to the allowable limit. On Wednesday, however, beans closed a shade under the limit after touching a high point earlier.

Strong gains were posted in sugar meal and oil, wheat, corn and oats.

The three commodities in the soybean complex were in very good demand on the opening, largely in a carryover from Wednesday.

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## CONSUMER GOODS—By George Madrid

DOWN	DOWN
1 Like some letters	10 Tennis name
2 La-di-da	11 Prepares a reaster
3 Berliner, for one	12 Thinner
4 Places for pitches	13 — a pin
5 Abbr. in music	14 Type of waiter
6 Pan-fries	15 Newton or Storn.
7 Trailing	
8 Caught	
9 Composer of inventions	

[illegible]

# CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by  
WILL WENG

## CONSUMER GOODS—By George Madrid

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17 Actor Byrnes	46 Old pronoun	73 Seid	101 Kind of about	135 table lights					
18 War: about	47 War: about	74 Old-time	102 Miss	136					
19 Naïve	48 Make happy	75 Half an	103 Dessert	137					
20 Hard or big	49 Kind of happy	76 Staff person	104 Travelers' place	138					
21 Dances	50 Kind of jazz	77 Kind of act	105 Dances spread	139					
22 Duchamp	51 Copek play	78 M.L.M.'s helpers:	111 Window or rum	141 Atlanta					
23 Fox or turkey	52 Prodigious	Abbr.	112 Highest note	campus					
24 Colorings	53 Spanish town	53 Shows to a seat	113 Flower group:	142 Russian agency					
25 Russian Gishan's	54 New	54 . . . no more	114	143 Dry					
26 Ciente	55 Wise to	55 cakes and—"	114 Mothers	144 Leftovers					
28 Marker	56 Make Java, New	56 Hole for Paul	115 Hested	145 Work unit					
29 Jan and Dec.	57	57 Hobbes	116 Warehouses	146 Room					
30 Before, to Egan	58 Exelling	58 Beauty	117 Writer Norman	"aid," etc.					
32 — it in	59 Cleving tool	59 Haddies	121 — brere	149 "got					
33 (used)	60 Fool	60 Turkish aid	124	150					
34 Cynical words	61 Gold, in	61 Cold, in Mexico	125 Miss (as	hostilities)					
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AMSTERDAM	8	45	Cloudy	MILAN	13	55
ANKARA	16	55	Cloudy	MOSCOW	15	45
ANTWERP	10	45	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1	26
BARCELONA	20	65	Cloudy	MUNICH	1	31
BERLIN	20	65	Cloudy	NEW YORK	5	41
BLERGRADE	4	45	Cloudy	OSLO	15	57
BUDAPEST	10	40	Overcast	PARIS	8	45
CADIZ	5	27	Cloudy	PRAGUE	5	55
CALAO	16	61	Fog	ROME	12	55
COPENHAGEN	4	30	Cloudy	SOFIA	5	41
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Fair	STOCKHOLM	1	30
DUBLIN	11	41	Rain	TOKYO	14	57
EDINBURGH	7	45	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	22	72
FLORENCE	18	50	Fair	TUNIS	12	61
FRANKFURT	10	45	Showers	WASHINGTON	7	45
GENOVA	3	37	Rain	VIENNA	6	43
HELSINKI	2	36	Cloudy	WARSAW	3	57
LAS PALMAS	13	45	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	3	57
LISBON	15	55	Cloudy	ZURICH	3	37
LONDON	22	53	Fair			
LONDON	22	53	Fair			

(Yesterday's readings: A.S. Canada  
 vs. 1700 GMT. other at 1200 GMT.)

*By Muriel Spark. Viking. 116 pp. \$6.95.*

Reviewed by Edwin D. Cuffe

**T**HERE are bugs in the abbey's poplar trees: there's a bug in the bejewelled Infant of Prague in the convent parlor; tapes and tapes and tapes twirl and hum, day and night. And here again is Murel Spark with a rich luminate gleam in her eye. Weave a circle round her thrice, for she is zonked out of her mind with honeyweed and the milk of paradise, lifting her plot from the Westgate to the plot across from an ancient English convent, and her manner and style from Thalia, the antic Muse.

the region of unknown . . . such knowledge would not become me."

Poor Sister Winifrede (can his family name be Unsworth?) is now employed bringing blackmail money to the new Jesuit novices (now ex-Jesuit novices). She is, as Mildred puts it, "a benighted clot," and is caught, disguised in a dark blue business suit and a university tie, waiting to meet the blackmailers in the men's room of the British Museum. CREWE NUN TRANSVESTITE CAUGHT IN GENTS, say the evening newspapers. Citing thousands of plastic fillers with thousands of plastic fillers, "is married off." Winifrede says the abbot, "is in it up to the neck."

All through the problems of this mental period, Alexandra has means of escape. She seeks and gets advice from the far-ranging, Kinsingeresque Sister Gertrude, a teutonic, mustachioed, Hegelian, activist nun ("bursting with male hormones," says Alexandra). From Reykjavik, Tibet, the Congo, the Andes, she gives laconic bits of advice, between her tasks of introducing steam-heating into "Igloo, making the best of both camps, and vegetarians," etc. "Consult Macchivelli," she says, "but don't quote me as saying so." Alexandra consults Macchivelli speaks: "After you have consulted many about what you ought to do, confer with very few concerning

"What are you actually resolved to do?"

There isn't a heroine in sight. A less edifying set of nuns would be hard to find. Those who are not fat-headed, are chilly, calculating technocrats. No character has developed any further than is necessary to make the reader dislike her. There is no more warmth in the story than there is for Felicity and her Thomas under the dripping rhododendrons. Perhaps politics, national, international, or conventional, deserves none, but calls down upon itself the detached, frosty light of some sort of heartlessness, its outrageousness.

"Scenarios," asks Winifrede, the shut-out clot, "what are scenarios?"

"They are an art form," says the abbess, "based on facts. A good scenario is a garble. A bad one is a bungle. They need not be plausible, only hypnotic, like all good art." She is setting off to Rome where she has been summoned to explain the case of Sister Felicity's thimble and "thimble related matters," bring-

ing with her signed confessions from each of her 40 nuns. "Such a scandal," says the abbess, "could never have arisen in the United States of America. They have a sense of proportion and they understand Human Nature over there. It's the secret of their success."

Not plausible, only hypnotic.

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## VERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)-daily; (w)-weekly; (r)-regularly; (i)-irregularly.

(v) Alexander Pmt. Fnd.	\$5.24	JARDINE FLEMING:	
(v) Am Express Int'l Fnd.	\$9.93	(- r) Jordine East. Trust.	\$42.97
(v) Apollo (Ampluss) Inspr.	\$F63.79	(- r) Jardine Japan Fnd.	\$29.19
(v) Apollo (Ampluss) Pmt. Fnd.	\$5.00	(- r) Jordine Japan Fnd.	\$11.85
(v) Austral. Trust B.A.	\$6.49	(- r) B.E. Income Fnd.	LF1.43
(v) Austral's Selection Fnd.	\$3.00	(w) Richmond Benson Int. F.	\$5.20
		(w) Richmond Benson Int. F.	\$12.52
		(w) Strategic Cap. Hold.	\$6.47
AUSTRALIAN INV. MGMT. CORP.:			
(v) Prop. Bonds of Australia.	Aus\$4.88	L & B. MANAGEMENT S.A.:	
(v) Prop. Bonds of Australia.	Aus\$4.88	(w) L&B-T Multi-Wd. Fd.	\$F73.55
(v) Prop. Bonds of Australia.	Aus\$4.46		

LAKER, Julius & Co.:		(+) L&T-Income Fund.	
(d) Bearbond	\$P713.01	(d) Latent	\$15.81
(d) Conbar	\$P671.00	(d) Mediolanum Int. Fund	\$10.21
(d) Grobar	\$P407.00	(d) Newirth Int. Fund	\$1.53
(d) Stockbar	\$P663.00	(d) Newirth Inv. Fund	\$2.19
(d) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.	\$26.50	(d) Nippon Fund	\$4.00
(d) Browninvest	\$21.00	(d) Nor. Amer. Int. Fund	\$6.00
(d) Browninvest	\$9.04	(d) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	\$7.01

(c) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	\$3.90	(f) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	\$1.88
		(g) Pegasus Intern'l	\$6.15
		(h) Putnam Intern'l Fd.	\$16.13
		(i) Putnam Fd. 50	\$17.35
		(j) Santa Capital Fd.	LP2-322
		(k) Rentinvest	LP767
<b>SAFE GROUP:</b>			
		(-d) Safe Fund	\$4.90

(1) Convert. P.d Int. B. Certs.....	\$9.87	(-d) Shareholder Fund.....	\$5.92
(2) Convert. Bond P.d. N.V.....	35.77	(-d) Global Fund.....	\$5.96
<b>CREDIT SUISSE:</b>		(-d) Secured Portfolio.....	\$F47.95
		<b>SEPRO:</b>	
(-d) Caisse.....	\$F510.00	(-W) Sepra (N.A.V.).....	\$18.14
(-d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds.....	\$F72.25		
(-d) C.S. Fonds-Int'.....	\$F50.75	<b>SEARE GROUP:</b>	
(-d) Energievalor.....	\$F69.25	(-d) Share Realty.....	\$13.92
(-d) Energievalor.....	\$F69.25		

(d) US92.....		(d) Share Int'l Fund.....	24.58
(e) Eurostar.....	\$F109.00	(w) Shareholders' Excal.....	\$4.23
(f) Groby Fund S.A.....	\$4.18		
<b>U.S. EMBL. MANAGER:</b>			
(w) Capital Int'l Fund.....	\$10.44	<b>S.M.C. FUNDS:</b>	
(w) BP Growth Fund.....		(d) CSF Fund.....	\$F23.73
(w) Capital Int'l Fund.....		(d) Crossroad Fund.....	\$F4.96
(w) BP Capital Int'l.....		(w) CSF Fund N.Y.....	\$F1.18
(w) BP Capital Int'l.....		(w) E&M Special Fund.....	\$M17.70
		<b>NOTED CREDITORS' GROUPS:</b>	

(W) U.S. America Fd.....	\$7.60	(-r) Farion Sw. R. Est....	\$PL43.9
(W) U.S. Income Pd.....	\$3.28	(-r) Georgetown.....	\$PL92.1
D.G.O.....	\$34.91	(d) Soros Fund.....	\$124.35
Delta Invest. Fund.....	\$7.64	(d) Star Fund.....	\$3.68
Delta Multihull.....	\$12.96	(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	\$5.50
Delta Int'l Fund.....	Yem.954		
Dollar Fund (ex-div.).....	\$1.31		
Dunbar Bond Fd.....	\$8.72	SWISS BANK CORP.: (-d) America-Valor.....	\$FBS87.7

1) W. Dr. Interac. Inv. Fd.	\$11.50	1) Interbor.	\$794.50
2) Europe Obligatns.	LP262	2) Japan Portfolio	\$724.77
3) Executive Fd of Canada	\$5.71	3) Cavalier Mkt. Sec.	\$771.50
		4) Univ. Bond Select	\$771.25
		5) Universal Fund	\$737.92
<b>IDENTITY:</b>			
(w) Fidelity Equitalia	\$7.36	(w) Talent Global Fund	\$5.31
(w) Fidelity Intl. Fund	\$11.32	(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Ges.)	\$118.56
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	\$15.91	(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.Y.	\$234.43
		(w) Transpac Fund	\$151.01

(d) Fidelity World Fd.....	\$7.10				
(e) Fidelity.....	\$87.76				
(f) First Intern'l Fd.....	.....	(+) Overseas P. Dist.....	\$2.96		
(g) First Int'l Fd.....	\$14.14	(+) D. Accumulation.....	\$1.19		
(h) First Nat'l City Fund.....	\$21.23	(+) 3-Way Fund Int'l.....	\$2.06		
(i) First Security Cap. Fd.....	\$20.17				
(j) Fleming Fund S.A.....	\$43.86				
(k) Fleming Japan Fund.....	\$14.78				
(l) Fonesale Invest Pr.....	\$71.60	(-) Amca U.S. 5b.....	\$73.00		
(m) Fidelity.....	\$2.00	(-) Bond Invest.....	\$71.50		

[illegible]

(w) G.T. Doller Fund	\$4.96	UNION-INVESTMENT FUND	
(w) Guardian Cr. Fd. Int'l.	\$5.56	(a) Atlantic funds	\$2171.86
(w) Haussmann Holdings NV	\$4,380.13	(a) Europafunds	\$2427.70
(w) H.O.T. Robot	\$19.12	(a) Unifonds	\$2151.56
(w) Infocord	\$9.36	(a) Unifonds	\$2377.66
(w) Ingro	\$23.00	(a) Unispecial I	\$2474.41
(w) Interix	\$228.10		
(w) Interfund S.A.	\$5.98	(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	\$3.02
(w) Ivesco	\$126.77	(w) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	\$5.94

Intl. Income Fund.....	\$98.24	(w) Western Equity Fund.....	\$1,124.83
Intl. Market Fund.....	\$21.43	(w) World Fund.....	\$1,267.78
Intl. Invest. Network.....	\$10.07	(w) West. Prosperity N.Y.....	\$1,270.35
Intl. Privilege Ltd.....	Can \$33.33	(d) World Equity Grn. Fd.....	\$379.45
Intl. Securities Fund.....	\$5.58	(w) Worldwide Securities.....	\$330.86
Intl. Securities Fund I Fd S.A.	\$7.86	(w) Worldwide Special.....	\$2,710.47
Invest Alternatives.....	\$31.14		
Italamerica S.A. Fund.....	\$8.28	DM - Deutsche Mark: - Es-divi-	
Italophone Intl. Fd S.A.....	\$7.85	dend; - New: N.A.: Not available;	
Japan Growth.....	\$9.78	SP - Belgian franc: LP - Luxem-	
Japan Growth & Income Fund.....	\$36.97	bourg francs: SP - Swiss francs;	
Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$10.47	+ - Other prices: s - Aeked,	

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"GOOD NEWS! RUFF GOT THE REST OF THE TURKEY







